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WHISPERED FAREWELL

If the personality of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt overwhelmed her host during her brief passage through India in the course of her globe-girdling tour, she too was moved by the deep and affectionate hospitality she received in this country. This mutual feeling is reflected in this picture of Rani Maharaj Singh, bidding touching farewell to her distinguished guest.

Photo: *GODWYN*

Karens' Revolt And After

• SEE PAGE 4 •

Men Are Of Many Types

B. S. BRAHMACHARI

THOUGH human beings form one biological species with a great deal of uniformity among themselves there is found a variety of personalities. Every man differs from every other in temperament, attitudes, intelligence, interests and bodily forms so much so that we are made to believe that every man is a type by himself.

Yet psychologists have attempted to classify human beings according to certain general types. Nature follows a certain scheme of creation in the biological and the materal world and it is interesting to enquire if in the sphere of the human mind she has created some 'fixed patterns'. This problem attracted the attention of the ancient Greeks who classified HOMO SAPIENS into four categories

Choleric: Those who are bad-tempered and prone to anger at the slightest provocation were called 'choleric' by the Greeks. They thought that these persons have in their bodies a huge quantity of bile.

Sanguine: The very enthusiastic and changeable men are put under this type. The cheerful and vigorus persons thus described were supposed to be activated by the profuse flow of blood which was their special phy sical characteristic.

Phlegmatic: The sluggish and lethargic persons without ambition and 'go' belong to this class. Their pysisal characteristic is the preponderance of phlegm.

Melancholic: The sad and depressed persons who hardly laugh and who are morbidly pessimistic are included in this group. The spleen in these persons is supposed to be over-active.

No doubt there is a lot of sense in this classification as we do find such types in our daily life. The reference to the physical characteristics is also interesting in view of the fact that modern physiologists emphasise the importance of the endrocrine glands as a great determining factor in modifying our temperament.

The well-known philosopher Nietzsche divided human beings into two types — Apollonian and the Dionysian. The two categories are associated with two great Greek legendary names.

The Appolionian is an orderly and decent sort of person who is idealistic and who never forces his opinion on others. Mr. Nehru is an example of this type.

The Dionysian person is aggressive, active and dominant, governed by the unbridled instinct. Hitler was an example of this.

William James believes that there are two types of character — Tender-minded and Tough-minded. By the former he means persons that are rational, idealistic, religious and dogmatic; and by the latter he implies persons of just the opposite; nature. Great prophets like Jesus Christ, Shri Chaitanya, Mohammed, Confucious and idealistic philosophers like Shankara and Kant belong to the Tender-minded group. Men like G. B. Shaw, Newton, Darwin, Nietzsche and Bacon are tough-minded. Those who are impressed by the deductive processes of thinking and have faith in a particular idea a priori are tender-minded and those who are governed by the inductive processes of thinking and have a tendency to accept facts a posteriori with a critical and matter-of-fact attitude are the tough-minded individuals

A very interesting classification comes from Spengler. He

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WEEK-END FUN

Two political officeholders were dourly discussing the behaviour of one of the faithful who had been put on the county pay roll.

"I thought," said one politico, "when we rewarded him with that soft job down at the county jail, he would be satisfied. Why, about all that bird has to do is tear a page off the office calendar each month!"

The other sighed. "I know," he rejoined, "but now he's starting to complain that February is such a short month!"

* *

A former Governor of the Virgin Islands had to make a call on the Secretary of the Interior. The doorkeeper inquired his name, was told "Cramer," and relayed the information via telephone to the inner sanctum.

Half an hour passed, then 20 minutes more. The Governor decided he had perhaps not indentified himself sufficiently, so he repeated his name to the doorkeeper and added the information that he was Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Embarrassed by his omission, the flustered doorkeeper quickly picked up the telephone and announced: "Mr. Secretary, there's a virgin here to see you from Governor's Island!"

* *

The boy was rather small and he had been used to sleeping with a night light in his room, but his parents finally decided that he must start sleeping in the dark. When his mother put out the light, he asked plaintively:

"Must I sleep in the dark, Mummy?"

"Yes, darling," was the reply. "You're getting to be a big boy now."

"Well", was the reply out of the darkness, "may I get up and say my prayers over again—more carefully?"

* *

The big game hunter was telling his wife all about his encounter with a tiger.

"Yes", he wound up, "it was a case of the tiger or me."

"I'm so glad it was the tiger, dear", she said, "otherwise we wouldn't have this lovely rug."

* *

A Chinese boy, learning English, is credited with this thesis on the banana:

"The banana are great fruit. He are constructed in the same architectural style as sausage, difference being skin of sausage are habitually consumed, while it is not advisable to eat wrappings of banana. The banana are held aloft while consuming, sausage are usually left in reclining position. Sausage depend for creation on human being or stuffing machine, while banana are pristine product of honourable Mother Nature. Finally, banana are strictly of vegetable kingdom, while affiliation of sausage often undecided."

* *

"How'd you win that new car, Bill?"

"Oh, I just kept buying corn flakes and sending in the box tops till I won. Good car, too, lot of speed. Lot of room to sleep in, too."

"Yes, you see the house is full of corn flakes."

* *

Father looked hard at his wife and then at his son. "That boy has taken money from my pocket!" he stormed.

"Ernest," she protested, "How can you say that? Why, I might have done it."

Father shook his head. "No, you didn't; there was some left."

* *

"Get me some ballet dancers," ordered movie-director Gregory Ratoff after a frustrated morning on the set.

"Ballet dancers?" protested his puzzled assistant. "This script doesn't call for ballet dancers."

"I know," roared Ratoff, "but I want SOMEONE on his toes around here!"

Most men develop into pretty good husbands considering the material their wives have to work with

* *

A person with an hour to kill usually spends it with someone who hasn't.

* *

Civilization is a state of society in which the only people who speak about the future with any confidence are the fortune-tellers

* *

Little Linda, age five, came home one day and announced that she and her friend Timmy were going to elope. "Really?" said mother, in mock seriousness "Do you think it would be nice to take Timmy away from his mother so young?"

"Oh, that's all right," replied the little moppet. "You see, she doesn't understand him."

* *

The counselor of a summer camp near Toronto held a reunion recently and the boys all turned up neatly scrubbed, brushed and shining in their city clothes

The polish soon wore off in horseplay and games and before dinner the counselor reminded them of camp procedure and sent them to the washroom with the usual stern advice about washing hands and combing hair

One small boy, among the last to return, passed inspection on hands but his hair was in violent disarry and the counselor gently pointed out this omission

"I'm sure I combed it," the boy insisted. Then, pausing reflectively, he added: "But there were so many heads in the mirror maybe I combed the wrong one."

The Secretary of the British Medical Association, was interrupted during a recent speech by a heckler who asked about the low birth rate under the Conservative Government.

"If you're so interested in the birth rate," snapped the doctor "why don't you spend more time at home instead of going to political meetings?"

* *

A lovely young blonde had just finished her act in the floor show. The rich young man, sitting at a ringside table spoke to her in a sad tone:

"You're a beautiful, talented, and apparently educated girl Tell me, why do you dance in a sordid joint like this?"

"Well, I don't know," she answered just as sadly, "unless it's because I meet a great many more prominent young men here than I did when I was a public librarian.

* *

A little boy asked his aged grandmother why she was always praying, and grandma gladly gave her reasons, the last and most important being her great desire to enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

The boy thought seriously for a moment before replying: "Gee, grandma I'll bet you pray enough to take a few friends in with you."

* *

A four-year-old asked her mother why she must do as she was told. Her mother, rather bewildered as to what to reply, said.

"Well, when I was a little girl I had to do what my mother told me, and when grandmother was a little girl she had to do what her mother told her."

"Hmm," replied the child "I wonder who started that silly game?

Ordeal By Shaking Hands

BY E. H TOWNSEND

AFTER an official reception in London, not long ago, the wife of the High Commissioner for Ceylon had to undergo an operation on her wrist to correct an injury caused by shaking hands with about 500 people.

People who shake hands with a celebrity almost invariably seek to express their pleasure by pressure. The Duke of Windsor, when Prince of Wales, once felt a bone crack under the hearty handclasp of a Canadian cowpuncher. Most celebrities learn, from bitter experience, how dangerous multiple handshakes can be and devise their own means for reducing the danger. The Duke of Edinburgh, for instance, only offers three fingers when faced with the prospect of shaking hands with many hundreds of people.

Presidents of the United States are among the world's greatest handshakers. Almost every day President Hoover made himself available for this purpose, and his record effort forced him to spend a week with his arm in a sling. The occasion was a reception given in honour of the Supreme Court of the United States and the American Bar Association, when thousands of lawyers and their wives lined up for the honour of shaking hands with the President and the First Lady.

Women wearing jewellery formed no small part of the crowd and on the hands of some of them, large diamond and ruby rings had turned so that the sharp stones were inside. After he had shaken hands with about 3,000 people, President Hoover noticed that his hand was bleeding.

There were still about 1,500 people left in the queue. Mrs. Hoover had wisely worn a glove and had suffered no abrasions, but her arm was tired with the constant pumping and she agreed with the President that they had better retire. Next day the right hands of Mr. Hoover and his wife were black and blue.

The custom of handshaking did not originate as a simple salutation, but as an act binding a contract. The grasping of hands was part of the ancient Hindu marriage ceremony. It passed into a mannerly courtesy in Rome. Giving the right hand of fellowship, as mentioned in the Bible, spread throughout Christendom and had become the normal form of European salutation in the Middle Ages

Extending the right or sword hand symbolised an unarmed approach. Through Byzantium the custom reached the Muslim countries where it was adopted as a legal formality, but there the joining of hands meant the pressing together of thumbs. Some African tribes substituted the handclasp for their ancient habit of showing defencelessness by disarming, or partly uncovering in deference to a superior.

Thus the handshake was at no period hitherto a form of greeting likely to cause distress: its whole history shows that it is intended to be a reassuring, friendly salutation. The heavy grip began as a more or less clumsy attempt to emphasise the inner feeling of cordiality. But even this development is less of an ordeal than some other forms of greeting, such as the strong embraces of Australian aborigines and the nose rubbings of Polynesians, Malays and Eskimos—P. N. P.

Poison As Saviour

BY GEORGE GLENWOOD

IN the hushed surgical theatre of a small group of white robed figures stand huddled about the table on which is stretched the limp, anaesthetized patient, a strip of metal clamped to each temple. Electric wires lead from the metal strips; a finger of one of the white-robed figures is poised above a switch, which momentarily witholds the current from the electrodes on the patient's temples, writes the author in 'Courier'.

The finger moves, the switch is flicked and for one-fifth of a second a 100-volt electric current surges through the wires, through the electrodes, through the patient's head. The white-robed figures lean forward, intently scrutinizing the patient's reaction. A few small muscles twitch in the patient's face and then slip back into repose. Nothing else. Not an arm or leg jerks, the trunk lies motionless.

The white-robed figures catch each other's eye; appreciative glances are exchanged. They have beheld a modern wonder: a mental patient has been treated with an electric convulsive shock and there have been no convulsions, no twistings and turnings, no horrifying, agonised contortions of body and limbs.

It is only in the last decade that this miracle has been made possible. But the beginning of the story goes a long time further back than that. And a good many thousands of miles...

* *

In the dappled half-light of the sun-spattered Demerara jungle, from one of the higher branches of the leafy canopy overhead, a large form suddenly detached itself from the shadows and, with a silence-shattering flapping of wings, took flight. The big bird flew but a few yards before, talons outstretched, it reached for a new perch on a near-by branch.

For a moment it shuffled its feet uneasily, with growing unsteadiness. Then, without warning, it plummeted downwards from its great height to land with a resounding splash upon the grey mud and matted leaves of the jungle floor.

Instantly a dark naked figure, with quiver slung across its chest and a long straight reed in one hand, darted nimbly across the sodden soil to where the bird lay. Behind it, slithering and floundering in the slime, splashed a heavy-footed Yorkshire squire.

The Yorkshireman was Charles Waterton, the eccentric "Squire of Walton Hall": teetotaller; staunch Catholic; descendant of Sir Thomas More and the Sir John Waterton who was master of the horse to Henry V at Agincourt; country squire; jungle plantation manager; taxidermist and author.

For Waterton, in this year of our Lord 1812, the fall of the bird marked the culmination of a search which had carried him through hundreds of miles of British Guiana jungle.

At last he had within his grasp a potent specimen of curare (or "wourali," as he knew it), the flying death of the jungle, the virulent poison with which the Indian tribes of the nothern part of South America smeared their arrows, spears and blow-gun darts.

It was one of these darts, slender as a knitting needle and not quite as long, that had killed the gaudy-feathered bird. Blown through the hollow nine-foot reed with the uncanny accuracy of which only an Indian was capable, it had found its mark some 80 or 90 feet away and imbedded itself solidly in its victim's flesh.

Yet had it barely pricked the bird's skin and sped on, its fatal mission would have been accomplished. So potent was the curare poison in which it had been dipped that even the merest speck deposited in a superficial wound would have killed the bird—and,

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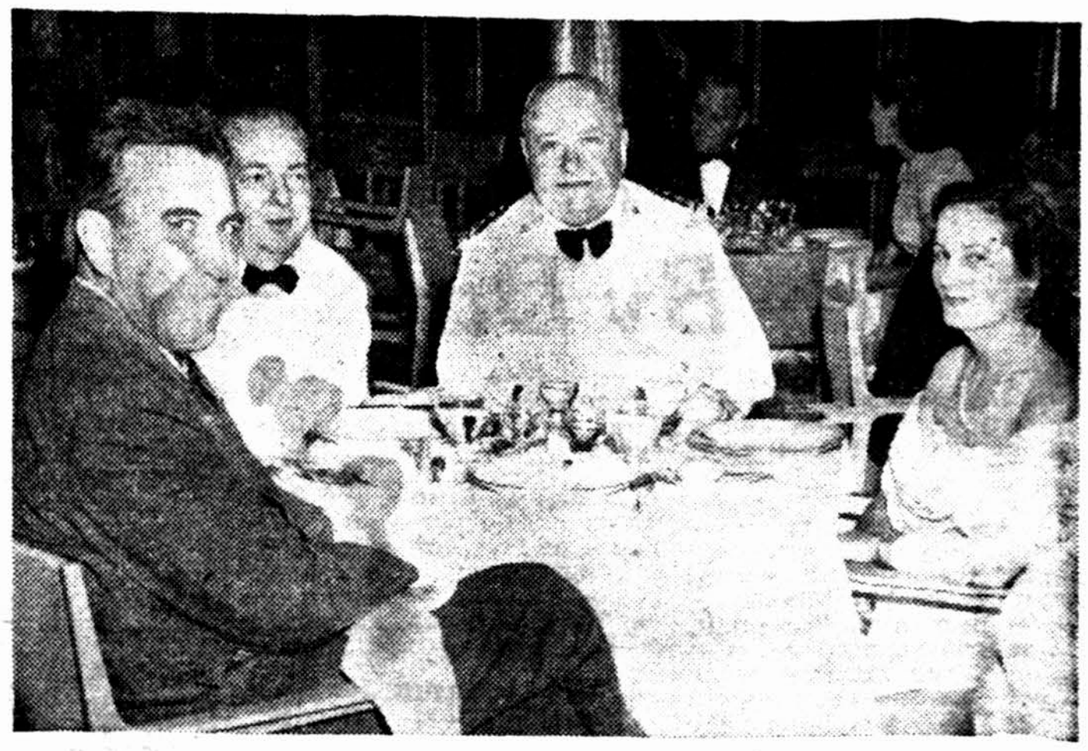
PARTY ON LLOYD TRIESTINO'S NEW SHIP



The Lloyd Triestino Company held a Dinner-Dance Party on their new ship the m.v. "OCEANIA" last Sunday when many distinguished guests were present.
Left: (from left to right) Mr. F. Brocchi.-Lloyd Triestino. Mrs. J. D. Fosque and Mr. B. H. Pease, Manager, Stan dard Vacuum Oil Co.
Right: (from left to right) Mr. Chester Bowles, U.S. Ambassador, Mr. W. L. Bulkeley, Manager, National City Bank of New York, Capt. M. Rossi, Captain of "Oceania," and Mrs. E. Bolasco, wife of the Italian Counsul.

OUR DELHI LETTER — *From Our Correspondent*

Mosquitoes Invade Capital

COLONIES ROUND DELHI ARE FRESH BREEDING GROUNDS

Proposed Innovation In Scrutiny Of Budget Estimates

Hot weather is creeping in earlier than usual. Summer hot winds, laden with dust have already started blowing. They will soon turn into the much dreaded "LU". Winter flowers or whatever is left of them, are fast withering away. New Delhi is in for three months of hot weather. Nights are still pleasant.

Delhi's Health Minister, Kumari Sushila Nayyar had a Delhi clean-up week. Social workers had, therefore, an extra engagement during the week. In the company of their Health Minister, they visited Delhi's "plague spots" to lend a hand in their cleaning up. Side by side there commenced an unprecedented invasion of New Delhi by mosquitoes. They came in in legions and quickly occupied all corners and dark places in human dwellings. A slight shaking of a curtain would bring down an army of mosquitoes, ready to make a charge on human flesh. Nights are pleasant but sleep has become impossible by the humming and biting of mosquitoes.

Official Homily

The Director of All-India Malaria Institute delivered a homily to the members of New Delhi Municipality on Wednesday last. He said that mosquitoes in Delhi this season had attained an all-time breeding record. The most prolific source was the three-mile long and twenty-feet wide Barapoola Nala on the Mathra Road. In a cup full of dirty water from this Nala were found, on examination, over a thousand mosquito offsprings. Recently built colonies to the South of New Delhi were fresh breeding grounds for mosquitoes. Here sanitary arrangements were inadequate, and public hydrants, drains and sewage do not work properly, resulting in innumerable cesspools of stagnant water all over the area. The Director said that the present breed of mosquitoes was not the carriers of Malaria. He had, however, no doubt that the time for breeding of anopheles mosquitoes was soon coming. Laxity in control was assigned as one of the causes for the record breeding of mosquitoes this year.

An intensive anti-mosquito drive in 1936 had made New Delhi free from mosquitoes, and though understaffed, high standards of public health were maintained in the following years.

The mosquito invasion of New Delhi may also be described as another record-breaking achievement of the Central Ministry of Health. Columns were written, complaining of the downgrading of health standards in New Delhi. They produced no appreciable results. The Ministry had other more important projects, including the pre-fabricated Housing Factory, on which Rs. one crore of this country's tax-payers' money has been spent. New Delhi has been and is the direct responsibility of the Government of India. Men always profess wisdom after an event. The question, however, is why displayed persons were allowed to move into these colonies before adequate sanitary arrangements had been completed. Secondly, why water was allowed to stagnate in Barapula Nala?

Other Pests

A letter in a local newspaper should supply the answer. Here it is:—

"It is highly regrettable to find that while so much time money and labour is spent on removing the crown from the top of the Secretariat Buildings, no effort is made to remove the moss floating in the ornamental tanks in front of the Secretariat or to prohibit anything being sold in the open in front of the Secretariat. In Lodi Colony it is a normal thing to find fish being cut and sold on the footpath. A couple of years ago this area was one of the cleanest in New Delhi."

Here is the crux of the problem. In every corner of New Delhi ugly-looking stalls have cropped up, where cooked food is sold. In addition to stalls, a regular battalion of hawkers with fruits and eatables squat all over the place. In front of the Export and Import Controller's office, there is a regular bazar where food is cooked and sold. This is in addition to restaurants and eating houses, which have increased by a 1,000 per cent since August 15, 1957. People in South India complain of scarcity and of famine conditions. They should visit New Delhi to see for themselves how plentiful food is and how much the capacity for eating has increased here. It is a non-stop show. It is the eating-houses-on-wheels which dirty the whole city, breed flies and mosquitoes.

Wrong conception and freedom, it may be said, is largely responsible for the mosquitoplague, which, if it not checked immediately, may cause havoc in the rainy season. Let me explain.

Become Lax

It is true that the Municipal Administration has become very lax in recent years. One of the benefits of the last war is that it has stopped the publication of the yearly reports. In pre-war India annual reports were regularly published, were carefully examined and often, were followed by Government resolutions.

There are no administration reports now, and in their absence, it is very difficult to judge the progress or otherwise of local bodies. They are judged now by the standards of cleanliness maintained by them. These standards have dropped down considerably. One reason, of course, is the defective supervision and inspection. The graver reason is too much, interference from above. Here is a hypothetical case. The Municipal staff removes certain unauthorised structures. The law-breakers, at once organise a procession and march to the residence of a Minister. The Minister rings up the Municipal Office and advises it to go slow. The Municipal Staff is discredited and the law-breakers are encouraged. The Minister gains popularity but the country suffers. This is also breeding corruption in the Municipal and other services.

Talking of mosquitoes again, the anti-mosquito drive in 1936 had cost several lakhs.

New Proposal

According to New Delhi reports, the Parliamentary Secretariat has proposed that "the preliminary scrutiny of supplementary Budget estimates, which has been done so far by the Standing Finance Committee, should now be undertaken by the Estimates Committee. This addition to the Estimates Committee's function will become necessary owing to the abolition of the Standing Finance Committee."

The report, if true, is a misconception of Parliamentary Practice, as it is known in Britain. Under the British Parliamentary system, pre-examination or preliminary scrutiny of the Budget Estimates is completely unknown. The House or any of its Committees are seized of them after they have been presented to Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Two sessionally appointed Committee examine the expenditure in detail. To quote May's Parliamentary Practice, "for the last thirty years a Select Committee has been appointed each session for the consideration of the details of expenditure. The Estimates are thus being examined simultaneously by the Committee of supply and by a Select Committee. The work of the former deals mainly with general policy and administration, the detail being left to the Select Committee, which is specifically debarred from matters of policy. The Estimates Committee was empowered to examine any of the Estimates presented to the House, to suggest the form in which the estimates might be presented, and to report what economies, consistent with the policy implied in the estimates might be effected."

It will be thus seen that the Estimates Committee or the Select Committee is not empowered in Britain to hold a preliminary scrutiny of the Budget Estimates. In fact, it is debarred from discussing matters of policy. In India, no Committee of supply has yet been set up and, in its absence, the Estimates Committee has abrogated its functions.

Futile Experiment

Unlike the Public Accounts Committee, which holds 'post mortem' examination of the budget estimates, the Standing Finance Committee was not a statutory body. It was created by a Resolution. It was a purely advisory body created to educate the non-officials in the intricacies of administration. All items of new expenditure, exceeding a specified ceiling, were referred to this body for advise. In its whole record, the Committee, once differed from the Government. It was during the time when Sir James Grigg was the Finance Member. The Committee was abolished and was revived only after Sir James had left the Government of India. The present Finance Minister, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh did seek its advice on supplementary demands for grants before he presented them to the House. The fact that the Finance Ministry had taken the lead in the abolition of the Standing Finance Committee should be a pointer to the futility of the experiment.

Apart from the Constitutional difficulty, this innovation will be dangerous from the practical point of view. A pre-examination of the budget or even supplementary demands could indicate the state of Government of India's financial position long before it is legitimately known to the market. It may lead to unhealthy speculation.

Wise Lead

The sage of Madras, Sri Chakravarti Rajagopalachari has given a wise lead to the country by advocating the separation of Executive from the Legislature. An approval of the budget estimates or even of the supplementary demands before their presentation to Parliament had led to a convassing by the Secretaries in favour of their demands amongst the non-official members of the Legislature. In the interest of administration, its efficiency and purity, such a proposal should be resisted.

SOULS IN TORMENT

Remember that the kind of person who goes about making scandal and trying to cause trouble is a diseased person. There's something spiritually wrong with them. It may be their own fault: but believe me, they suffer far more than you think. Malice and uncharitableness are symptoms: they come out of a tormented soul.

—The Rev. Frank Martin

UNDER THE STARRY CANOPY

Your Fortune Day By Day

THE following individual Solar predictions are according to the Nirayana or Indian system of Astrology. Find your birth period below and read the general indications this week for you from April 13 to 19.

ARIES:
April 14-May 14

Jupiter beams with joy as Sun shines forth brilliantly to embrace him in the ascendant of your Solar chart. At this welcome conjunction on Thursday, Uranus (in the third house) and Rahu (in the eleventh house) mutually exchange greetings of mental and friendly harmony. With the beginning of this week outlook on life brightens generally. Aren't you happy?

TAURUS:
May 15—June 14

Direct your efforts at accomplishing anything pertaining to reality and household affairs while Sun, which rules your Solar fourth house, is moving in benign company of Jupiter, however, do not commit yourself in any financial issues involving risks. Keep aloof from any speculative ventures till Saturn's malfeasance in your solar fifth house. Somewhat fortunate period is ahead financially.

GEMINI:
June 15—July 16

You should wear a hopeful smile when Sun mates Jupiter in your eleventh Solar house of Aries. Due to this an ideal situation arises for accomplishments through correspondence, visits, travel, and intellectual and interesting contacts. Period augurs gains from relations. Likely to be inspired by fresh hopes through sudden contacts.

CANCER:
July 17—August 16

Opportunities for financial gains and advancement crop up in many directions while Sun-Jupiter combination culminates at the zenith of your Solar chart. The pick of your choice should be in matters of finance and occupation. An independent approach is the need of the hour. Any long-standing vocational matter should end in a jiffy. Prospective period is ahead.

LEO:
August 17—September 16

The experiences, the trials and disharmony which are part of the text-book of Saturnian success should be a challenge to your soul, and stepping stones to vocational triumph towards the end of the current year. However, this week promises betterment to a certain degree in general. Beware of taking a rash step in the vocational sphere, while Venus, in square with Uranus and in opposition to Saturn, threatens unexpected trouble and estrangement.

VIRGO:
September 17—October 17

A great assurance of prompt fulfilment is indicated while Jupiter enjoys the harmony of Sun, Uranus and Rahu. Despite Saturn's mischief you should wade successfully into any task calling personal skill and determination. Any matter pertaining to real estate should reach a successful conclusion.

LIBRA:
October 18—November 16

The mirror of your mind depicts a pleasant picture of romantic adventures while Sun and Jupiter indulge in conjugal tete-a-tetes in your Solar seventh house of marriage. Inasmuch as Uranus and Rahu which influence your fifth house of love, are anxious for a happy union. If unmarried you are on the eve of an unexpected marriage. Favourable period for money and trip.

SCORPIO:
November 17—December 15

As Sun and Jupiter are in enterprising spirits you should explore the best sources through which you can earn a fortune. If your progressed horoscope is favourable you should strike a gold mine in speculative ventures. The dynamic transit of conjoined Sun-Jupiter in your Solar sixth house promises solid achievements in vocational and financial spheres.

SAGITTARIUS:
December 16—January 13

Your ardent emotions are electrified as Jupiter assumes a romantic air. You should enjoy delightful companionship to your heart's content, but do not associate with someone who is erratic inasmuch as Venus and Saturn are in opposition this week. Do not be deterred by an element of resistance in domestic and vocational spheres.

CAPRICORN:
January 14—February 12

Encouragement and help from a source that you least expect may come with satisfying abundance in matters that are related to your work. Beware not to lose a golden opportunity due to your own error while Venus squares Uranus. Despite this financial outlook tends to remain bright.

AQUARIUS:
February 13—March 14

Your success hinges on ideal relationships that are harnessed by conjoined Sun-Jupiter in your Solar third house, likely to exult due to your current achievements. Look ahead with ample hope while Uranus is in harmony with Jupiter. Your decisions should be stricking. Extremely fortunate time for mental advance.

PISCES:
March 15—April 13

There is no need for Lakshmi Puja" while Sun and Jupiter are pledged to shower on you financial rewards beyond your expectations. If your current horoscope is favourable, you should succeed by leaps and bounds in pecuniary and occupational matters. Excellent time for rise and fame. Financial windfalls are imminent. Exploit fully the beneficence of Jupiter's transit in your Solar second house.

Deep in the Ozarks, a carpet sweeper salesman came upon a remote cottage where he knocked at the door, and was presently confronted by a man

When he began his customary sales talk the hillbilly interrupted with, "Don't waste your breath, I got a carpet-sweeper."

The salesman was ready for his reply. "Good," he said. "Then I can make you a generous allowance on your old sweeper in part payment on a splendid new model."

The hillbilly seemed tempted; then shook his head. "No," he said, "I can't make that kind of a deal. After all, I took her for better or wuss."

YOUR LUCKY BIRTH STONE

By Phyruz N. Canteenwalla

EVERY sun sign has its own cosmic treasure trove of precious gems.

To understand one's affinity with these wonderful gifts, it is necessary to know the ruling planet at birth which signifies the lucky stone.

Astrologically, the Zodiac consists of twelve constellations which are known as "Rashis." The position of the luminary in any constellation indicates the Sun Sign. The ruler of this particular Sun Sign at birth is known as the ruling planet of the individual in life.

The Sun Sign, the ruling planet, the lucky gem and colours according to one's birth date are as follows:—

April 14-May 14: Sun Sign is Aries (Mesha). Ruling planet is Mars (Mangal). Lucky gem is ruby. Different shades of red, orange, and dark green are the fortunate colours.

May 15-June 14: Sun Sign is Taurus (Vrushabh). Ruling planet is Venus (Shukra). Lucky gem is turquoise. Shades of blue, white and crayon are suitable.

June 15-July 16: Sun Sign is Gemini (Mithuna). Ruling planet is Mercury (Buddh). Lucky gem is topaz. Yellow. cream, white, and golden shades are lucky.

July 17-August 16: Sun Sign is cancer (Kark.) Ruling planet is Moon (Chandra). Lucky gem is moonstone (opal). Blue-green and sea-green are favourable colours.

August 17-September 16: Sun Sign is Leo (Sinha). Ruling planet is Sun (Surya). Lucky gem is diamond. Light yellow, light brown, and white are favourable colours.

September 17-October 17: Sun Sign is Virgo (Kanya). Ruling planet is Mercury (Buddh). Lucky gem is topaz. Jet black, dark yellow and white are fortunate colours.

October 18-November 16: Sun Sign is Libra (Tula). Ruling planet is Venus (Shukra). Lucky gem is turquoise. Blue yellow, pink, light brown, and white are agreeable colours.

November 17-December 15: Sun Sign is Scorpio (Vruschik). Ruling planets are Mars (Mangal) and Pluto (Yama). Lucky gem is ruby Deep red and green and sepia are befitting colours.

December 16-January 13: Sun Sign is Sagittarius (Dhun). Ruling planet is Jupiter (Guru.) Lucky gem is amethyst. All shades of purple are lucky colours.

January 14-February 12: Sun Sign is Capricorn (Makar). Ruling planet is Saturn (Shani). Lucky gem is garnet. Various shades of brown, blue, grey and black are fortunate colours.

February 13-March 14: Sun Sign is Aquarius (Kumbha). Ruling planets are Saturn (Shani) and Uranus (Indra). Lucky gem is dark sapphire. Dark blue, yellow, and violet are lucky colours.

March 15-April 13: Sun Sign is Pisces (Meen). Ruling planets are Jupiter (Guru) and Neptune (Vauna). Lucky gem is opal. Ultramarine, purple, blue, red and green are favourable colours.

Among the gems dark sapphire is supposed to exert the most potent influence on the person who owns it. This precious stone of extraordinary, bright-blue lustre is the rare product of the double dynamic rays of the planets Uranus and Saturn that govern the material wealth of an individual in life. When these two planets are favourable in one's horoscope at birth, he is fortunate while wearing a dark sapphire, which is presumed to bring him luck in life. If these planets are detrimental, however, one is liable to become the victim of unforeseen calamities if he possesses such a gem. That is why it is seldom worn by ordinary men but mostly by kings, queens, and men of high material status who are naturally born with Saturn and Uranus in benefic positions. Under the current astrological Aquarian Age, which is chiefly influenced by Uranus, any genuine dark sapphire is known to exert the most powerful effect. Hence it is always advisable to know the real positions in the radical horoscope of these two planets, Saturn and Uranus, before going in for a dark sapphire.

Diamond is the most expensive jewel, and is ruled by the Sun. Its effects on one depend on the position of the luminary in the birth chart. The famous "Hope" diamond and the "Kohinoor" are rare specimens of dynamic influences on persons who have come in contact with them.

"Guru" or Pukhraj is a semi-precious gem that is generally of purple or yellow colour. This jewel is well known for its beneficent influence. Under the benign power of Jupiter it bestows on one general prosperity, depending upon the position and strength of the planet in the foundation chart.

Besides, ruby, tarquoise, topaz, moonstone (opal) and garnet are more freely available and are semi-precious gems.

At times a gem is of distinct double colours or spots or lines. This is due to more than one planetary ray focussed on the gem at the time of its formation.

KARENS ASSURED OF THEIR OWN AUTONOMOUS STATE

They Must Learn To Live Down Evil Of Abortive Mutiny

By Maung Maung

THE year 1949 was a year of brilliant successes for the Karen National Defence Organisation (KNDO); its units raced from Maymyo to Mandalay, took Meikhtila, the garrison and headquarters of the Government Army North District, and swept down to Pegu in the south; Insein, a few miles out of Rangoon fell to the Karens and for a few anxious months the Government was besieged in its own capital.

In the wake of Karen victories followed the Communists and other insurgent bands, plundering as they moved in the undefended areas, preaching their brands of Marxism, and building their versions of the People's Republic.

IT WAS A CHAOTIC YEAR, BUT THE GOVERNMENT SURVIVED.

Many of its troops mutinied and joined the lawless bands, but those that remained loyal, especially the Chin, Kachin and Shan units, fought well.

The Karen advance was stayed on the outskirts of Pegu while the tardy conquerors of Insein were eventually forced out. KNDO troops scattered and broke; they held Toungoo for many more months but, cut off from effective help, they slowly withered away. Some surrendered to the Government and availed themselves of the generous amnesty offered, some have withdrawn to their hill and jugle homes.

REGIONAL AUTONOMY

Now the Karen State for which KNDO fought so bravely seems to be emerging. The Constitution Amendment Bill of 1951 has been passed by the Burmese Provincial Parliament and after the Boundary Commission have settled the area to be comprised in the new State, Karen aspiration for regional autonomy should be realised.

The problem of demarcation, however, is by no means an easy one. The Salween District, the home of a large group of the one and a half million Karens in Burma, will probably be allotted to the new State, but another large group live in the fertile Delta which produces a large portion of Burma's rice, and Karens are sprinkled all over other parts of southern Burma as well. To move the scattered groups into the new State may be possible but the Karens are attached to their homes and soil, and even for the sake of a separate State, they may not like to migrate. On the other hand, to allot separated areas to the Karens may involve great administrative difficulties.

Leaving the details of building the Karen State to the Boundary Commission which is in active function in Rangoon, it may be observed that the KNDO rising was one of the most tragic events that

(Continued on Page 23 col. 1)

Burma's freedom was preceded and followed by tragedy. Before freedom came the assassination of Aung San; and freedom was followed by civil strife. Burma was torn by many insurgents. For many months the Government did not function outside Rangoon. Complete collapse was imminent. The most serious threat came from the Karens — who commanded wide sympathy and some support from British conservatives. But unlike the move for Pakistan in India, the Karen revolt failed. A free Burma, which was able to score a military triumph is now engaged in promoting a political settlement of the Karen problem. This article describes the past and presents the future in its proper perspective.

THE frontier and the no-man's land are areas of utmost tension and least security. With military pickets posted on both sides of the border and ace spies swarming round, they form a whispering gallery for spicy news stories. Though the men on the other side of the barricade eye all with suspicion and scan them from head to foot as enemies, they are not without human touch, and the kindly offer of a celebrated brand of cigarette may break through the Iron Curtain imposed by strategy and politics. In this article, Norman Cousins, the editor of the Saturday Review who visited India and China last year gives a graphic pen-picture of the

ROAD TO MAO'S CHINA

THESE are big days for political confessions and I wish now to write about an experience that brought me in brief but friendly contact with enemy. It was on the border of Red China, twenty-five miles above Hong Kong, and it happened about a year ago.

In Hong Kong I felt an irresistible curiosity to see what the border was like. This was where the Iron Curtain of Asia was slightly parted I had heard that only a frail footbridge, lightly guarded separated the peninsula above Hong Kong from Mao's China. We received the necessary authorization to visit the footbridge from the British Consulate but were told that British patrol protection ceased

Hong Kong Is A Hub

two miles from the border. Peninsular police might provide authorization and an escort for the trip through no-man's land—if we could persuade them, that is.

HONG KONG SKYLINE

I picked a poor day for the trip. It began to rain shortly after we started; a cold, sharp wind did everything but blow us off the narrow mountainous road up the peninsula Before we got onto the peninsula, however, we had to ferry across from the city of Hong Kong to Kowloon, where we were to pick up our car. The ferry ride takes about seven minutes; I was sorry it didn't last all day, for it seemed to me that this was the most colorful bay in the world.

The white skyline of Hong Kong is sharply contrasted against the deep green and brown of mountains rising abruptly in bowl-like fashion from the city. Hundreds of ships of all sorts, sizes and colors dot the harbour. Chinese junks with their square-rigged patchwork sails move alongside palatial ocean going passenger liners.

Sampans dodge out of the path of larger ships. The impression all this maritime traffic gives you is a Times Square on the sea.

Out from Kowloon the road climbs steadily until, three or four miles out of the city, you are high up on the mountain and are able to look back on the spectacular panorama of the Hong Kong harbour. It is a narrow road, winding, twisting, and turning, and you travel three miles to go one. You have to be careful to hug your own side and watch out for large trucks from the other direction as they come shooting at you around the sharp curves

The passenger cars thinned out rapidly. By the time we had gone 10 miles we were the only private car on the road, going or coming. The trucks from the other direction continued tocome at the rate of about two or three every five minutes. Most of them, so far as we could see, were empty on their way back to Hong Kong.

IMPASSABLE

The countryside was alternately lush and barren. For a short stretch we would see Chinese farmers working over fertile fields, then we would come upon a long view of eroded and scarred land reaching out to brown and bony mountains in the distance

Then the country became rough and rugged, and you wondered how the British engineers had been able to carve a road out of such seemingly impassable and impossible terrain. Along about two-thirds of the way to the border we began to observe military posts and fortifications.

Frequently little British Bren gun-carriers with tank-treads would come scooting along the road, the faces of their two-man crews red with the wind and the rain. We passed several military encampments, but we didn't see many troops. The general terrain is ideally suited to defensive military operations, but how long even the best-trained and well-equipped troops could hold out against overwhelming numbers is worth pondering. Publicly the British weren't conceding anything, but they viewed Hong Kong in global terms.. If Hong Kong is attacked they believe it will be the signal for the Third World War. In such war Hong Kong may have to be abandoned, as it was to the Japanese in last war. But the British take a long-range view and are confident that their flag will fly over Hong Kong, one way or another, for some time to come.

The last Chinese town on the Kowloon side of the border is Sheng Shi. There is nothing to distinguish it from other Chinese towns and villages of the same size. Most of Sheng-Shi is spread out along the main road with overhead banners lending it a somewhat festive air. The shops are one-story wooden structures with wide-open fronts. Inside may be found almost everything from oriental rugs to wooden water buckets. Most of the people on the street don't appear to be going anywhere in particular There is a feeling of remoteness and calm that seems strangely out of place only a few miles from the Red China border. You wondered what impact this proximity had on the lives of the people, and, judging by appearances alone, you came to the conclusion that it wasn't very much

Just a few miles back on the the same road, for example, we had stopped at another village to chat with people, some of whom had never heard of the war in Korea, the invasion of Tibet, the United Nations, or the advent of atomic energy.

A short distance beyond Sheng-She is where no man's land begins. There are no sentries or road blocks, merely a slab marker on the right side of the road saying simply: "To the north of this road out of bounds." We proceeded to the local police station to apply for a permit to go up to the border itself

HUNT FOR PERMIT

The police were pleasant enough but difficult to convince. Finally they decided to telephone police headquarter at Hong Kong for advice. It took about twenty minutes to put through the call. I went outside and walked around. The police station was a two-story stucco structure with crude gun turrets front and back. The yard was enclosed with a triple fencing of barbed-wire. In front of the police station was a water pump. Teen-age girls took turns at filling up large buckets and carrying them on poles across their shoulders. Each load was at least 100 pounds, but the girls carried them without apparent strain.

After a while a young police sergeant of perhaps nineteen or twenty came alongside with the permit. He said he had been instructed to accompany us to the border.

The reason for it, he said, was that during the previous day there had been some shooting across the border and two men on this side had been killed. My itch to see the gateway to Red China diminished considerably.

But we had cleared every obstacle up to this point, and we were too close to turn back now. The sergeant got in to the car and we drove off.

After two or three minutes we came to a sentry post manned by village police, who motioned us on when they saw the sergeant sitting in the front seat. Then we turned off to the right, went up a short hill, and the sergeant pointed in the direction of the hills and said something.

"Those hills over there are in Red China," the translator said.

We made another turn, this time to the left, and then suddenly we saw the gateway. Directly in front of us, almost in the form of a funnel, was the entrance to Red China. The large wedge-shaped strip of land in front of us narrowed abruptly to a foot-bridge about eight feet wide and forty feet long. The bridge forded a small stream that marked the border. A formidable steel and barbed-wire fence at least eight feet high wound in and out of the hills on the Chinese side of the stream as far as the eye could see

On the other side of the foot-bridge was a small detachment of shabbily dressed Chinese Red Army sentries. Back of them was a combination wood-and-tent structure. From the top of a tall bamboo flagpole flew the Red Chinese Communist flag—whipped by a strong wind and slightly tattered at the edges. We were at the vital supply mouth of Red China.

But what really commanded the attention was a seemingly endless array of trucks of all sizes fanned out on our side of the border. A large area had been cleared away on the right side of the road, and sixty or seventy trucks were in the process of unloading. As I walked down to the foot-bridge I observed that most of the goods were in large wooden crates, so that it was impossible to tell exactly what was being sent over the border. But I was able to see, from the markings on a few crates, that some of the goods came from Occupied Japan. One truck carried a large consignment of heavy-duty American tyres, which were obviously being resold to a non-American trader. Several other trucks, so far as I could see, were unloading wiring and electrical equipment.

No wonder Communist China hadn't overrun Hong Kong. Why should it, when Hong Kong, a free port, was such a productive transmission belt?

Escorted by the sergeant, we walked down to the foot-bridge. There were two lanes separated by a long column of barbed-wire portable fencing that could be easily swung around to block passage across the bridge. On the left lane were people coming across from Red China. It was explained to me that most of them were small businessmen or farmers trading with villagers on both sides of the border. There were some women and children who were obviously not traders; it was explained that they had been visiting relatives or friends.

BORDER SEARCHES

Everyone coming over the footbridge in the lane from Red China was thoroughly searched for concealed weapons by Hong Kong Chinese police. The searching of women was done by the guards with little apparent embarrassment to either. Whenever someone would come over with a large bundle or box he would be taken over to one side while the guard would go probing for contraband with a long iron rod. I felt sorry for anyone whose box happened to contain eggs.

Few people coming from Red China, however, were carrying bundles. Most of the heavy traffic was going the other way. Coolies carried large crates from the trucks.

I walked out towards the center of the bridge. This was as close as you could get to Red China and yet be outside the spreading Iron Curtain. As I looked at the Chinese Red Army soldiers staring at me less than forty feet away I wondered whether the same thoughts were crossing their minds as crossed mine. Not too far away from where we stood, in Korea, Chinese and Americans were killing each other in battle. But Americans had no quarrel with the Chinese people themselves. Historically the Americans had perhaps been more highly regarded than the people of any other Western nation.

RED FLAG ON BAMBOO POLE

But the Chinese people were now being told by their new masters that the Americans wanted to use Korea as a jumping-off place for an attack on China itself. They were being told that America was determined to restore the old Western imperialism, and that we would never be content until the white man had firmly established a system of slavery over all of Asia.

Along with this went the assurance that only Soviet Russia, homeland of Communism, sympathized with the Asian peoples and would respect and support their historic desire to liberate themselves from Western domination.

I suppose I should have been tempted to cross the remainder of the foot-bridge in order to talk it out with the Chinese sentries, trying to make them see the absurdity of the lies they had been told about America. But there isn't much temptation to talk to a man with a gun, especially when he's on his own grounds.

A Chinese sentry walked out towards me from his side of the bridge, then stopped ten feet from the center, which was the precise line of demarcation between Red China and the peninsula. He looked at me in my American clothes. Perhaps his thoughts were the reverse of mine; perhaps as he stared at me he toyed with the idea of setting me straight on what he considered to be my own misinformation or ignorance concerning China.

In any event, if this is what went through his mind he gave no indication of it. All he did was to look at me hard, the expression being neither friendly nor unfriendly.

Suddenly I remembered something that happened in Berlin during the ominous and explosive days of the air lift. I had run into a Russian Occupation soldier near the border of the Soviet Zone in Berlin. He seemed as impassive as Berlin's new mammoth Red Soldier monument itself. I tried without success to get

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A SIGNIFICANT HANDSHAKE?

Gen. Eisenhower told correspondents at SHAPE "You gentlemen probably realise how astonished I was by the result of the Minnesota primary. The mounting numbers of my fellow citizens who are voting to make me the Republican nominee are forcing me to re-examine my personal position and past decision".

Photo shows: General Eisenhower (right), shakes hands at SHAPE with General Gruenther, second in Command at SHAPE, after Eisenhower's statement.

Last Look Round

KALIDASA, the famous Sanskrit poet and playwright has graphically described in his poem "Rtusamnara" a scene where a forest fire brings all the wild animals stampeding out of the jungle. In the exodus from the locality of the conflagration lions and antelopes take the single route of safety without thinking of the natural animosity between them.

The first and foremost idea before the minds of these animals is flight for life. They forget for the time being that one of them is the natural prey of the other. A forest fire is the enemy—devastating and mortal enemy — of all life, whether mammal, bird or reptile. And in the flight from that common enemy they are one. Adversity makes strange bedfellows, goes the proverb.

During the week, from Bhopal came the story of hundreds of men and thousands of domestic animals moving from their settled villages in the eternal search of drinking water to the Parbati river bed. And the tigers also have moved from the jungle to the vicinity of the river bed. Man has been a nomad since the beginnings of history in search of water and pastures for his flock. Till very recently Central Asia and the Middle East abounded in nomadic tribes, who followed herds of their domestic animals in search of water and fodder. Most of the river valley civilisations — of the Nile, Euphrates, Indus — were built up by nomads who found suitable or fertile ground for occupation and settlement.

But the present exodus from the villages either in Bhopal or elsewhere in India is from their settled homes and fields. Water scarcity seems to be endemic not merely in India but in several countries of the world. According to an announcement by the UNESCO, a group of hydrology experts from fourteen countries is meeting during the month at Ankara. They will discuss the problem of underground water in arid zones. They will also discuss the problem of prospecting for underground water and adaptation of drilling methods to local conditions.

In Australia, according to the week's reports, thousands of cattle are dying in the vast areas of the north, as the unbroken drought continues to turn them into a dust bowl. More than 300,000 heads of cattle are estimated to have perished already. Later, however, the reports said that rain fell over 40,000 square miles of Queensland's north-west sheep and cattle country, ending the worst drought in 50 years. But there is no report of any relief yet for the parched northern territory.

Water has been selling at various rates in India in the drought-affected areas of several provinces from annas four to a Rupee a pail. In Bihar at Jugselai at a public meeting speakers complained that water was being sold at the rate of a quarter Rupee per jug and that the Government and municipality had not taken any measures. It seems that the only tap from which water could be got was fixed at the burning ghat by the Tatas!

Precious Liquid

In several villages in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, water has been perennially a scarce commodity. There are instances where villagers have trecked three miles and more for getting a pot of water. In our own Bombay state in the district of Bijapur famine and water scarcity are periodic. During one of such water-scarcity periods, one government official was touring in the district with his family. At a halt on the way one of the children was thirsty. A peon was sent to a house to get a tumbler of drinking water. The good woman of the house offered it and the child quenched its thirst. But in the meanwhile, the husband of the woman returned home. When he came to know of the extravagant action of his wife in supplying a glass of water to a thirsty child he beat her almost unconscious: That water was a precious commodity; it had been brought from a place several miles distant. Even a glass of it meant so much labour. The woman probably the husband thought had no right to squander it on children of touring officials. The man was a little mollified when the official promised to send one of his servants and got a potful of water to recompense for the timely supply of a glass of water to his child.

During the last couple of months I had occasion to visit some of the places in the two districts of Dharwar and Belgaum. Some of the areas are familiar to me for not less than four decades. I have travelled on those roads even in the pre-motor days in bullock-carts. While going along the roads, on both sides, there are trees planted for shade. I do not remember to have seen them so dusty any time previously as I did on the occasion of my recent visit. Some of the roads are regular dust-ways. If by chance when one is travelling on these roads there is a lorry or bus ahead of one's car, no effort can save one from swallowing a lot of dust before the big vehicle is overtaken and passed.

What A Plight!

IN a certain well known sanatorium in one of these districts, there are more than a hundred patients. With their attendants and the staff the number of residents in the colony exceeds three hundred. On the day of my visit, it was reported to the boss of the institution that water supply from the well on the premises was just sufficient for one day: The sanatorium management have undertaken the work of laying pipes to get water from a river canal nearby and have been building their own reservoirs. But the works are not complete. Besides as there was not sufficient rainfall last monsoon, their own water supply on the premises has come to an end much earlier than usual every year. The only alternative for them to keep the institution going was to make a contract with the P.W.D. authorities, who are in charge of construction of the river canal, for the supply by lorry loads of water from the depleted riverstream. The cost of such water is comparatively heavy and there is a limit to what one can afford. Naturally about five gallons of water per head or thereabouts might be all that the residents might be getting daily. In my young age I remember my uncle, who was a school teacher, drawing in the evenings not less than 300 to 400 gallons of water from the wells in the premises just for watering the flowerbeds in our compound. Flowerbeds were his hobby and special preserve. He never trusted others would devote the same attention to them as he did. So with his own hands he watered them every day for ages. And today the inmates of a sanatorium have to pay for their water coming by lorry-loads, five to ten gallons per head per day.

Try It

IN Bombay there are areas which are hot-beds of violence and rioting. Such are Kamatipura, Bhendibazar, Dongri, etc. The people one meets in the areas—if one enters the bylanes—create the impression that you are amongst coal-miners. Their clothes, in their daily domestic wear, are dark with dust and smoke. The cleanliness aspect of life has no existance for them. Cleanliness is next to godliness. If our Corporation or the Government builds an adequate number of free showerbaths and public washing cubicles for the populace and carries on a crusade for cleanliness, one feels that the effect on the denizens of these areas would be wonderful. Cleanliness of person, clothes and environment raise the self-respect of the people and simultaneously will also raise their respect for the person, property and feelings of others, which they would be loathe to violate so recklessly. It is an experiment in sociology which is worth a sporting trial.

From the health point of view Kamatipura has been at one of the lowest rungs of the ladder, if we take the ratio of deaths to births, as a standard. The above suggestion may incidentally solve a civic problem, as also reduce considerably the huge outlay on the intensive policing and patrolling arrangements for these areas.

Good news comes from New Delhi that following a conference between the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Army Headquarters a unit of engineers with necessary equipment is proceeding to Chetrur to deepen one hundred and fifty wells. The unit is expected to go into action within 48 hours.

A staff officer from Army Headquarters has been detailed to proceed to Madras to contact the Food Commissioner in order to ascertain in what further way the Army could assist in fighting the famine conditions in the South.

Sarvodaya

SPEAKING last week at Poona, Bombay and Borivli, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, former General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, said that Mahatmaji's ideologies were not fully accepted by the Congress. Mr. Shankarrao today is the General Secretary of the Sarvodaya Samaj, which claims a membership of 5,000 all over the world. "While Gandhiji believed in village upliftment and decentralisation of industries, the present policy of the Central Government is concentrated on the industrialisation of India," Mr. Deo is reported to have said. Mr. Shankarrao said that the principle of the Sarvodaya Samaj was full employment and minimum wage to everyone in the country.

At the Borivli Conference of Sarvodaya Samaj workers, I was told by one of those present on the occasion, Mr. Deo adumbrated the thesis that there was no harm in making use of machinery to the extent it served the above tenets of the Sarvodaya Samaj.

With regard to the objectives (Continued on page 9)

The Welfare Scene

COMMUNITY development projects are very much in the news these days. The generous publicity accorded to these projects, may give an impression to the gullible that these development projects are some kind of panacea for all the ills that the country is heir to.

The Planning Commission recently approved of 46 such projects spread all over the country which are to be financed out of the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Fund. It is expected by the end of the year the total number of projects launched will be 55. Each project consists of three development blocks of 100 villages each. The cost of each project is computed to be round about 70 lakhs. By the end of six years it is expected that India will have 350 such development projects covering one out of every four villages in India. These schemes will be on the model of the Etawah experiment being a multi-purpose centre for fullest possible development of material and human resources of the area through co-operative efforts. In short, it is a plan for development of regional communities.

In India we are accustomed to use the word "community" denoting caste or class kinship. In a secular democracy, however, the concept of "community" has to be based on a regional association of individuals, and families that out of habit, custom, inclination and mutual interest act in concert as a unit in meeting their common needs. Thus, the natural, spontaneous kind of human relationship based on physical proximity is "community" while "Society" is a conscious deliberate and formal organisation in a wider sense.

Community centres were first set up to ameliorate unhealthy social conditions in the wake of the Industrial Revolution in England. They were known as social settlements. Later community centres were established in villages so as to provide a common platform for the socio-cultural activities of the village and to strengthen the bonds of relationship among people who lived in scattered areas. They used to function as a sort of clubs.

Then with the development of the Rural Extension Service in the United States, there evolved the third type of centres which has become the craze of our Planning Commission. These centres seek to improve the quality and quantity of agricultural production, besides meeting the socio-cultural needs of the people, and promoting co-operative endeavour for community welfare.

The Etawah project has already achieved notable success and let us hope 16,600 villages with one crore population, covered by the initial 46 projects at the cost of 38 crores of Rupees will yield gratifying results.

If the Government of Bombay had spent one crore of Rupees which it is frittering away on "Sarvodaya" we could have worked a project covering 400 villages in an intensive effort to raise agricultural production and raise the socio-cultural level of the people.

KASTURBA TRUST

The Kasturba National Memorial Trust which has been rendering valuable service to the needy rural women and children has voted a total budget of Rs. 16,55,000 for the current year. The K.G.N.M. Fund runs about 300 centres in villages not easily accessible by rail or road having a population of not more than 2,000. These centres provide educational facilities and medical assistance to women and children besides teaching crafts to rural women.

It is interesting to note that the annual income of the Fund is Rs. 3.5 lakhs of Rupees while the total budget for the current year exceeds 16 lakhs, thus making an inroad on the main corpus of the Fund itself.

It is now becoming an accepted progressive principle in Trust Administration that a trust should liquidate itself after intensive and extensive activity of twenty years rather than limp on in perpetuity with a weak and purile programme.

I hope other Trusts will follow this very healthy precedence.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

The Labour Ministry, Government of India, needs to be congratulated on the speedy steps it has taken to implement the Employees Provident Fund Act, which is expected to be inaugurated on July 1, 1952. A Provident Fund Commissioner of the rank of the Chief Labour Commissioner will be appointed by the Labour Ministry as the Chief Executive of the Fund.

It is expected that about 10 crores to 12 crores of Rupees will be pooled and utilized for Industrial housing and this amount will be augmented by the usual budgetary provisions for housing Labour. The grant for the year 1952-53 is Rupees two crores only. It remains to be seen whether these houses will be built by the Government directly or by the employers or private concerns. In any case, it will be indiscreet to entrust this work to the employers.

UNEMPLOYMENT

While on the one hand we are heartened to take note of measures, like the one mentioned above, aimed at providing improved security to the industrial worker we are deeply concerned to hear about growing industrial unemployment. When the prices crashed a few weeks ago, the harassed house-wife heaved a sigh of relief. But that was too short-lived.

As soon as the prices receded to near reasonable level the profit margin naturally declined and the millowners who, for the past ten years, have operated on a "profiteering" psychology, naturally resent the slump and have now acted in a manner harmful to the community.

As it is, the incidence of unemployment is high in our country, with the closing down of night or other shifts the production is bound to touch a low ebb. The electric-cut in Bombay has already had an adverse effect on industrial production and if the example of silk and textile mill magnates is followed by other industries, then we may face a grave economic crisis.

In this context the plea of the Socialists for unemployment insurance is impractical though desirable. Normally we have an unemployed population of about twenty million persons and to be able to provide security and work to such a large number of people is next to impossible at this stage when our production is as low as at present.

FAMILY PLANNING

The question of a higher standard of living and greater production can only be possible if we control population as effectively as humanly possible. But then we have our own difficulties in realising family planning.

Talking of population control, I wonder why it should not be possible for us to sterilize, thousands of the incurably diseased beggars, leprosy patients and hordes of unfit, unhealthy or defective persons, who breed like flies and not only create a population problem but add to a score of social and public health problems.

An increased expectancy of life also accentuates the population problem in a country and, therefore, in ancient days tribal Africans, I believe, used to kill the older member of the tribe after a ceremonial feast. Euthanasia has its virtues but recently in Rome a man was sentenced to six years, two months and 20 days imprisonment for killing his mistress in order to free her from agony of an obscure illness.

The question of Euthanasia will not, I am afraid arise in our country for a long time to come. Besides being a non-violent people we still respect the old.

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

EVERYONE LOVES ENGINES

Fascination Of Railways On Stamps From All Lands

DURING recent years there has been a great increase in the popularity of stamps devoted to individual themes, and of the dozens of subjects the collector has to choose from, few are as interesting, or as capable of intensive development in the album as stamps connected with railways.

Practically everything connected with railways has been explored on stamps. Engines, trains, bridges, railway workers, tunnels and train ferries, among hundreds of others, come immediately to mind. There is hardly a man on the face of this earth who has not, at one time or another, fallen a prey to the fascination of the railway engine. And it appears as if among those who had to decide the subjects of stamps, there were quite a few who were in love with engines as much as the average schoolboy.

For engines began appearing on stamps very early in the history of philately — in 1860, to be exact. And since that time there has been such a flood of 'train' and 'engine' stamps from the presses, that to date more than eighty countries have issued train stamps which altogether number over eight hundred. Every type of printing method has been used, and in 'engine' themately one can find the early line engraved classics rubbing shoulders with the latest streamlined photogravures.

Early Americans

The New World, always up to date with stamp trends, stole a march over the Old in 1860, when she issued the first stamp showing an engine. This item appeared as part of the regular definitive series for the Canadian province of New Brunswick, and was a one cent stamp in purple showing an engine with the enormous smoke-stacks they favoured in those days.

Usually thematic collectors are in a quandary when they have to get very old stamps, or the price is often enormous, but in the present instance only a very small outlay is required, since the stamp is catalogued at only a few shillings mint.

Number two in the railways collection is a stamp from the United States. It forms part of the regular 1869 series, and also in the group are stamps showing a mail boat and pony express rider. This American stamp had a special significance, for it was issued in the year when the United States opened its first Trans-Continental rail route. It shows a 4-4-0 type locomotive of the kind used on the trains of those days. Again the enormous smoke-stack is the main feature of the engine, which can be seen puffing away merrily with a long trail of smoke streaming behind. Incidentally the shape of the chimney on the American engines was so distinctive that it came to be known all over the world as the 'American type' stack.

The over-ornate border and the excess of script renders this rather a poor design for the subject collector, and the fact that most specimens one sees are cancelled with heavy 'killers' makes things even worse, for often one can see the frame but no engine! These stamps, too, are fairly common, an average specimen being worth less than a shilling.

One From Peru

Within a couple of years Peru had taken a leaf out of the book of the United States and issued in 1871 a quaint label showing the Arms of the country with an engine above. These stamps were specially issued on the occasion of the opening of the line from Lima to callao over the Andes. Value is 5 cents and a fair specimen will cost around ten shillings in the market.

Now that the first few items have been got, the 'railway' collection can be said to have got under way. The 1869 stamp (not the entire series) was reissued in 5 cent denomination in 1875. This is also an easy item. But the next year a set of four envelopes was put on sale in connection with the centenary of American Independence, and one of these envelopes is in the thousand dollar class.

Sticking for a while to the United States, one can take the stamps if 1901, which honoured the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo. Various scenes were shown in this series, and the 2 cent stamp featured the "Empire State Express", engine 999. If you want fun and games with stamps, this particular item is just the thing.

It comes in a variety of combinations. First and most important — and expensive— is the 'inverted' train. The United States has seldom let these major errors through, and when this one was discovered, there was such a rush that the price was soon hundreds of dollars. It is one of the major classic rarities of the world and one specimen has fetched a thousand guineas at open auction.

Queer Varieties

But while this 'inverted' error can be said to be a bonafide one, another peculiar series of flaws resulted from careless assembling of the printing plates. The centre plate, when assembled, was 'locked' in the form very loosely, and the result was that while printing, the train started moving all over the place! Bicoloured stamps printed in two operations often show the centre out of register and instances of this type of flaw are quite common, but in the present case joined blocks and strips of the stamp show the engine in different positions in proportion to the centre and not the "register" but the plate itself is to blame for this.

Collectors in the United States have always been keen to spot oddities, and when these series of 'moving trains' came out, they were quick to see the possibilities. The result was that many started taking these stamps in large multiples.

It is quite an impressive sight when a page of stamps shows all the stages of the run of '999'—emerging from the right hand frame and disappearing at the left! The stamps, however, are getting much scarcer these days and to collect them in large blocks calls for a lot of cash!

The 'Parcel Post' issue of 1912 showed various aspects of railway life. One of the stamps showed a mail train, another a postal clerk operating a 'catcher arm' to pick up mail from a moving train. There have also been more recent regular and commemorative stamps issued by the U.S.

The United States, however, is only one of the dozens of countries that have shown her railways on stamps. Next week I shall give railway stamps from other countries.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

NEW VALUES FOR KENYA

Five new stamps have appeared in the regular definitive series for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Three of the stamps are merely colour changes of stamps in the existing series, but two (the 25c and 40c illustrated above) are new values which have not appeared before in the set.

Grand Coulee On U.S. Stamp

THE UNITED STATES Government is planning some largescale celebrations on the occasion of the completion of the first stage in the reclamation of a million acres in the Columbia Basin. On the philatelic side, a special stamp is due to be issued on May 15th showing the mighty Grand Coulee Dam, the largest concrete dam in the world. The Coulee was completed in 1941, is 4,300 feet long and 550 feet in height.

The stamp marks the fiftieth anniversary of the co-operation of the Federal Authorities with the West for the harnessing of the waters of the mountain ranges lying between the Missouri River and the Pacific.

Colour is not yet announced, but the stamp will be a three cent value, in the usual large oblong format and will show a farmer irrigating the land at the left and electric pylons for power at the right. The centre of the stamp will show a view of the Grand Coulee with the artificial lake beyond.

Magnificent Displays Of 'Sports' Stamps In Rome

ROME, the Eternal City, and the scene of so many bloody 'sporting' contests in the dim, distant past, was last month the venue of a sporting meet of a different kind altogether. Sponsored by the Italian National Olympic Committee, there was organised a special exhibition devoted to stamps portraying sport and scenes connected with sport.

The wealth of material on display ranged from ordinary sets such as one sees in any average collection, to unique material from great collections from countries the world over. Of particular note were the plate proofs of the first Olympic series of Greece, the first 'sporting' stamps ever issued. These were loaned by the Hellenic Philatelic Society. These Greek "Olympic" stamps were issued in the year 1869.

At the other end of the scale there were on display proofs of stamps that have not yet been released—a series from Monaco which is to come out next August and which is to feature various sporting activities. Details are not available, but the stamps are said to be among the most attractive sporting items ever put on sale.

A host of countries participated in the exhibition both on the collector and the national level. Entries for the Competition arrived from very many different countries; Andorra—probably mountaineering! — Belgium, which has issued many sporting sets of her own, Finland, the scene of this year's Olympic Games, France, Haity, the only one from the New World, and from Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Strangely enough, neither Great Britain nor the United States (the latter a stronghold of 'themately') were among the participants.

Many of the collections were of course highly specialised affairs, but among the more interesting ones from the point of view of the straightforward philatelist were the collections of Romolo Marciano of Turin and Georgio Landmans, who is the son of the publisher of the Italian catalogue of Sporting Stamps. The latter's collection traces the history of sporting aviation in Italy.

Despite their intrinsic merit, most of these collections paled into insignificance when seen alongside the mammoth exhibit of Count Bonacossa of Milan. Luckily for the rest of the entrants, the Count's collection had not been entered for the competition. It completely filled a large room, and showed every phase of sport on stamps, rounding off an extremely comprehensive display with scores of cancellations, post cards and flown covers.

This magnificent collection is said to be among the finest of its kind in the world. Its owner, a sportsman of repute in Italy and one who represented her in tennis for several years, was one of the guiding lights of the present exhibition. He also happens to be serving at present on the International Olympic Committee.

With such a varied display, it is obvious that the judges would be hard put to it to decide just what constitutes a 'sport stamp'. Many of the Tanna Touvas can, one supposes, qualify for the label. And while the 'Balboa' flights of Italy might not satisfy the purist, they are fully pedigreed productions when compared to some of the 'chess' stamps which Bulgaria and other countries have issued and which are often paraded as 'sporting' issues by their sponsors and issued as part of a 'sport' series.

However, what was on display was ample reward for the thousands who visited the exhibition, and the event is reported to have proved a real 'morale-booster' to the hobby.

The scene of the Exhibition was Rome's main railway station. This is a new and striking building, beautifully laid out and completely free from the grime and noise usually associated with a large terminus. The structure was begun during Mussolini's heyday and has only recently been completed.

Entrance to the Exhibition— on the third floor of one of the wings of the building — was through a magnificent hall of which the central feature was a fountain playing fifty feet across. The roof above the fountain was open to the clear sky, thus providing a magnificent setting to a great philatelic spectacle. The lighting, arrangement of collections, and general decor were in impeccable taste, and all who were fortunate to see it pronounced it an unqualified success.

The Exhibition Jury consisted of well known figures in the International stamp world, Count Bonacossa and Alberto Diena (Italy), Herman E. Sieger (Germany), Oscar Stahel (Switzerland), and James C. Whitfield King (Great Britain). The Italian National Olympic Committee are reported to have entertained the foreign members of the Jury right royally.

In the Mediterranean lands, they don't believe in half measures. The Italian Government, not to be outdone by Private Enterprise, rose to the occasion and issued a special 25 lire stamp in honour of the Exhibition, the item being overprinted for use in the Allied Zone of Trieste.

(Adapted from a report received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., Ipswish.)

JOURNALISTS MUST UNITE TO BE HEARD

Trade Unionism Only Salvation

CHALAPATHI RAU ON OVER-ALL PROBLEMS OF THE PRESS

CALCUTTA, April 12 (PTI).)

MR. M. CHALAPATHI RAU, President of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists' Organisations, has urged upon working journalists in India to think actively of the various problems facing the press and express themselves firmly to be heard and respected.

"If we do that, neither the Government nor the proprietors nor other interests concerned with the newspaper industry can ignore our opinion", Mr. Rau told the annual conference of the Federation here today.

He said that the conditions of the working journalists, bad as they had been, had deteriorated fast during the past many months and added that trade unionism could inspire hope in them.

Mr. Rau criticized the Press Act and urged the setting up of a Press Commission as soon as the new Parliament meets. He also stressed the need for a code of ethics to be formulated by the working journalists themselves.

OWN NEWS AGENCY

The Federation President declared that the Indian press must organise a news agency of its own for foreign news.

Speaking of the need of organising the working journalists in India on a trade union basis, Mr. Rau said, "While the difficulty of organising a class of people who take pride in their individuality and are devastatingly individualistic in their behaviour remains, I have no doubt that the working journalists at large are convinced that trade unionism alone can inspire hope or fear and that the advantages of trade unionism do not deprive the profession of its social status or intellectual dignity.

"It is for the working journalists to consider as conditions change how far they should keep their organisation exclusive or how far they could consider themselves to be more effectively by trailing behind a larger trade union front".

BASIC SALARIES

Suggesting legislation for fixing basic salaries and hours of work, for providing for Provident Fund and insurance schemes, etc he said, 'as long as there is no equality of opportunity or equality of bargaining power and as long as freedom means only freedom for the vested interests, legislation in certain matters will be welcomed by the working journalists so that the press may be enabled to perform its democratic function as a free forum and as an organ of public opinion".

The Federation President added that it had been able to impress its view in a few matters which came up before the Governments in the past year.

Referring to the deteriorating conditions of the working journalists in the country during the past many months, Mr. Rau observed that mere resolutions without effective action had had no effect.

SUCCESSFUL FIGHTS

"A few successful fights have been put up and units of the Federation have in one or two cases intervened effectively. But the tale of retrenchment and arbitrary discharge, for which the newsprint situation is not the only cause and has often been a mere excuse, continues," he said.

"Trade unionism alone can give them the organisational strength and the minimum legal protection from the absolutism of salesmen of policies in the making of which the working journalists have no part. The co-operative form a ownership is the alternative to uneconomic enterprise or unpopular policies, but there has been little effort in this direction even as a measure of despair".

PRESS COMMISSION

Urging the Government to appoint a Press Commission "with the object of furthering the free expression of opinion through the press and the greatest practicable accuracy in the presentation of news, to enquire into the control, management and ownership of the newspaper and the periodical press and the news agencies, including the financial structure and the monopolistic tendencies and control and to make recommendations thereof," the Federation President stated that the Indian press needed such an inquiry more than the British Press had.

"It will be an inquiry by the public into the working of one particular public sector of live, an inquiry by laymen aided by experts", Mr. Rau explained. "The press does not want to be regulated by others, particularly by the Government, but that does not seem to be the only reason why the vested interests are not willing for an inquiry.

NEHRU'S ASSURANCE

The Federation President said that the Prime Minister had given the assurance more than once that the Government on their part would be prepared to appoint a Press Commission. He expressed the hope that the Government would appoint one as soon as the new Parliament met and that Parliament would take interest in the matter.

CONTEMPT OF LEGISLATURES

Talking of the privileges of the press, Mr. Rau remarked "we hear of the privileges of legislators, the privileges of ministers, the privileges of courts, the privileges of ambassadors, but the privilege of the journalist is mostly the privilege of the donkey that of carrying other people's dirty lines.

"The question of the privileges of legislatures has arisen in various forms and from recent instances, it appears that in the process of assertion of their privileges by the legislatures the privileges of the press are being forgoten'.

He held the constitution responsible for such confusion. He said when there was conflict between privilege of one kind and another an attempt should be made to reconcile them. Mr Rau said "The rigid application of the common practice to Indian conditions would also seem strange, in view of the American parallel under which neither house of Congress has general authority to punish outsiders for contempt".

Criticising the Press Act Mr. Rau said that Mr. Rajagopalachari the then Home Minister forgot that he was wrong in proposing a permanent code." Moral in intentions and penal in its effects in conditions where the moral sense had no relation to social sense'.

Under foreign rule, the press became the instrument of the freedom movement "Mr. Rau observed. Under freedom, it can become the instrument of progress and progress means removal of degrading conditions".

PTI-REUTER DEAL

Referring to the relations between news organisations and the working journalists, Mr. Rau said "unfortunately the working journalists have always been kept in the dark with regard to the famous deals which are made on behalf of the press. Since they are international deals in their importance, the Government and the public should be immensely interested in them. It was through the active interest of the Government that the agreement between Reuters and the Press Trust of India was brought about. For the government to whom paradoxicaly the press looks for creating conditions for free operations, the matter is important also from the point of view of policy.

"If in our foreign policy we are supposed to be independent, we seem to have been committed in matters regarding freedom of information to a cold war in which we are not interested.

Some of the advantages of the PTI Reuters agreement must be conceded "Mr. Rau added." How far have these advantages been advantageous to us? There has been no arrangement with other news agencies. The Commonwealth Press which is the chief subscriber to Reuters and the press of other countries to which Reuter supplies news have shown no disposition to make something of the Indian news supplied through Reuters. British and American news papers devote little space to Indian affairs and that space is allotted mostly to news coming from their correspondents.

The claim that the agreement has ensured the supply to the subscribers of Reuters of truthful and unbiased news about India in a greater measure than hitherto cannot be sustained.

AN ERA OF SHARP STRUGGLE

Need For Change In Social Order

Mr. Vivekananda Mukherjee, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates to the annual conference of the Indian Federation of Working journalists organisations commencing its session, expressed his doubts whether journalism could progress well "if the economic inequalities and the ingrained moral evil of the present social order persist as before."

They had entered into a phase of history, Mr. Mukherjee said, when the whole world was in the grip of "a sharp conflict between the vested interests and the interests of the people." The newspapers were only a mirror of that conflict, he added. He said that in Europe and the U.S.A., the big daily papers were the "watchdogs of monopoly interests." They were pledged to conservative political and social ideas for defending the interests of their monopoly ownership. In this country also, he thought, "the newspapers are increasingly becoming a reflection of that kind of aggressive monopolist mentality."

BIG INDUSTRY

Indian newspapers today, Mr. Mukherjee said, had become a big industry, and "profit-earning" was the motive that guided their owners. "Owners of big newspapers cannot now lay claim to a greater patriotism than that of owners of the textile or the steel industry."

He regretted that newspapers no longer served the cause of the toiling millions. Moreover, subtle tricks of propaganda, he said, were being used to interrupt and prevent their uplift. Most of the world press had become merely the vehicle of such propaganda of confusion and distortion. "The art of journalism today is aimed rather at misleading than illuminating the reader," he added.

A CHANGE

Referring to the basic transformation in the outlook and tradition of newspapers since independence, Mr. Mukherjee said there had been corresponding change in the attitude of the journalists. He felt that if a newspaper were devoted solely to the interests of a class and to earning of profits, its employees would then inevitably be inclined to attach prior importance to their own economic and material interests.

Mr. Mukherjee said, "in our mixed feudal capitalistic social order there exist numerous tricks of convention and prejudice which can deceive our intelectuals with false promises and cunning appeals to illusory respectability." But the miseries and humiliations of their everyday existence were more and more compelling them to face the problem realistically."

The public, he said, expected of the journalists to offer an intellectual lead in the tasks of freeing the masses from economic and social servitude. He pointed out that journalists themselves had now to agitate; like ordinary workers, for wages, allowances, leave and provident fund, etc.

He said that the wage-scale of journalists in India had doubtless risen on account of war-time inflation, and salaries had also increased about four times. The cost of living for lower middle-class families in cities like Calcutta had on the other hand, increased six times.

Registration Postponed

CALCUTTA, April 12 (PTI): Mr. J. P. Chaturvedi, Secretary-General of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists' Organisations explaining the postponement of the registration of the federation, said here today that "the working committee has decided that all the affiliated unions must be registered as trade unions.

"As all its constituent units are registered and the registration of the federation involves considerable changes in the constitution to meet the objections of the registrar of trade union, it was thought desirable that the question of registration of the federation itself be postponed for the present," he added.

INDO-PAK TALKS IN KARACHI

NEW DELHI, April 12, (PTI): Mr. M. V. Rangachari, Joint Secretary, Finance Ministry, and Mr. H. S. Negi, Deputy Secretary, will leave here for Karachi tomorrow for informal discussions with Pakistan officials on outstanding financial issues between the two Governments.

Avalanche Havoc

NANDPRAYAG (Garhwal), April 12 (PTI): Nearly 100 houses in Badrinath town are reported to have been damaged as a result of three avalanches, according to reports received here today.

The temple of Badrinath and its property are reported to be safe

Templer's Task

SINGAPORE, April 12 (PTI): General Sir Gerald Templer, Britain's High Commissioner in Malaya, does not expect progress on a broad front for at least six months, in the campaign against terrorism in Malaya.

He and his staff are planning new offensives against the guerillas

T.B. FUND FOR JOURNALISTS

Birla Brothers Give Rs. 7,500

CALCUTTA, April 12 (PTI): The firm of Birla Brothers has donated Rs. 7,500 to the Journalists Tuberculosis Fund opened recently by the Indian Journalists Association in Calcutta.

The announcement was made towards the conclusion of the inaugural session of the Annual Conference of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists' Organisations at the Indian Association hall today.

The donation will endow a number of free beds for journalists suffering from tuberculosis in one or more of the existing T. B. hospitals.

In a covering letter addressed to a member of the Executive Council of the Association, which was read at the meeting, Mr. L. N. Birla said he felt a start should be made to build up the T.B. fund.

Mr. Chalapati Rau, President of the Conference, commending the move of the Association in setting up the fund, said he hoped others would follow the example which had been set by Birla brothers.

Released Reds To Be Tried

(From Our Correspondent)

MOGA, April 12: The eleven detenus, Communists and Kisan leaders including Sardar Bachan Singh MLA, who were released from PEPSU jails last week, are to be tried in courts of law, it is learnt for alleged resorting to hunger-strike while in jails and thus contravening the rules and regulations of prisons.

Aga Khan's Health

CANNES, France, April 12 (UPA): Dr. Jean Stehlen, personal physician of the Aga Khan, today formally discounted reports that the Ismaili Muslim leader's condition has worsened.

The Aga Khan is making "steady recovery," Stehlen said.

British Envoy To Japan

LONDON, April 12 (PTI-Reuter): The British Government have appointed Sir Esler Dening, now British Political Representative in Tokyo, to be the first post-war British Ambassador to Japan, it was officially announced today.

NEED TO OVERHAUL EDUCATION SYSTEM

Dr. Rajendra Prasad's Address To Sikh Conference

NEW DELHI, April 12 (PTI).

THE President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, said here today that the chief aim of education should be to build the character of young boys and girls of the country.

Addressing the 36th Sikh Educational Conference here, he said that the old system of education, which was introduced a long time back, had not yet been overhauled. The greatest shortcoming of that system was that while bookish and so-called intellectual education was being imparted in the educational institutions of the country, character-building and moral education was neglected.

Dr. Prasad said there was a great need for unofficial educational institutions like the Sikh Educational Conference in the country, because these institutions, being more flexible than Government institutions, could become pioneers in education and set an example to them.

In his presidential address the Maharaj of Patiala Rajpramukh of PEPSU called upon the Sikh community to join hands with the rest of their countrymen in contributing to the growth and development of the country.

The opening day of the conference was attended among others by Maulana Azad, Union Education Minister, Mr. Bhimsen Sachar the Chief Minister-designate of the Punjab, Sardar H. S. Malik, India's Ambassador to France and representatives of the Embassy of the People's Chinese Republic in New Delhi.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

ACCORDING to a message from Nagpur, Dr. N. B. Khare, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha has taken to a new mode of life of delivering religious discourses at public places. Another message from the same city reports that a Gurkha sepoy, named Neola Thapa discarded his khaki uniform, took to yellow robes and is sitting in deep prayer and meditation, touching no food for the last three days.

Madhya Pradesh is fast turning into Dandakaranya, with politicians and policemen listening to the inner call and upward urge.

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Rajaji says that his policy will be one of responsive cooperation towards the Communists and wants to know their attitude towards him.

For the present, it will be Leftist United Front in Parliament and Telegana outside.

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Mr. Munshi opens that one can make a medium of art out of his own personality.

Have we not proved its possibilities in "Miss India" Beauty Competitions?

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Acharya Vinoba Bhave says that the poor are more generous than the rich.

That is because there are less "haves" and more "Have-nots."

* * *

Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan says that Stalin only bade him farewell and did not give him any message to the Western Powers.

Stalin's silence is eloquent and the world reads in it more than in his broadcasts. His presence is telling and his absence is embarrassing He is everywhere and nowhere with his invisible presence and visible absence.

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Defending stoppage of food subsidies to Bombay, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh said that subsidies increased the attraction of life in industrial cities to the detriment of the development of rural areas.

This is too tall a story of rural drive.

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A whole village has been donated to Shri Vinobha Bhave as Bhumi Dan. Still Acharya threatens, "if I come to know that any land is given as a result of begging, I will tear to pieces that Dhan Patra".

This reminds the Bombayman of the Fakir at Bori Bunder who will not accept alms less than two annas. He throws out lesser denominations with the contemptuous remark "I am no ordinary beggar".

* * *

Addressing an American gathering during his one day flying visit to the United States, Mr. Attlee said, "Ideas are hard to control Like the seeds dropped by the birds of the air, tney overpass frontiers."

Probably Mr. Attlee is referring to the doves of peace from Moscow.

Mr. Aneurin Bevan declares "We do not like to see permanent institutions for second class citizens just because some people's skins are white and other people's black."

Dr. Malan hardly realises that colour bar is a pigment of imagination.

* * *

LAST week, Moscow was on the top of news. Stalin's call for a High Power conference to settle all outstanding issues between the East and the West, his interview with Ambassador Radhakrishnan and the Moscow economic conference for a better, quicker and unrestricted flow of world's goods from glutted countries to the needy areas, are significant landmarks, inter-related, if not chronologically. The East-West conflict has brought about political "blocs" and economic blockade, sometimes turning the trade winds into unnatural channels.

As a counter to Marshall Aid to the Western Democracies, Soviet Russia formed a 'Cominform bloc' with a peculiar brand of Satellite economy. This has produced self-sufficiency, sometimes leading to substitution by "erstaz" variety. Moving in parallel orbits, both Blocs have come to realise that they are in a blind alley with standstill disagreement and a desperate search for a way out was evident at the conference.

* * *

China, which was hard hit by the American blockade, had been feverishly negotiating with U.K. delegates to the conference to cash on and carry from Britain. The Sino-British pact signed at Moscow for the sale and purchase of 10 million sterling worth of goods between the two nations was the first step towards normalising the handicapped trade channels. After witnessing the International Exhibition at Marine Lines and the heavy machinery on show at the Soviet pavilion, some of our local comrades boasted that the Soviet had all the world's goods and did not depend upon any other country for supplies. Russia can produce motorcars, tractors, tanks and atom bombs, but she is depending on other countries for precision instruments and tools. Mikhail Nestrov, President of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce, offered to buy annually 15,000 million roubles worth of goods from the United States, Western Europe, Africa and Asia. He said that he would like to buy from France mechanical and electrical equipment, ships, rolled steel, essential oils and chemicals. This is an eloquent proof that Russia herself is suffering from lop-sided economy sequel to "Iron Curtain" and the consequent trade barriers.

* * *

Will the "Iron Curtain" bust under its own weight, or will the bottleneck be broken by the tempo and mass of international trade? Lord Boyd Orr, head of the British delegation, appealed to the international delegation assembled at Moscow to pave the way for breaking the "Iron Curtain" through an avalanche of goods and commodities. Lord Boyd Orr is a statesman of international repute and, as the Director of the F.A.O., has made thorough study of the demand and supply of goods. He visited the South-East Asian countries and came to India a couple of years back on the special invitation of Pandit Nehru for consultation and advice on our country's food problems. He believes that one lakh of tractors is a more effective answer to Communism than one lakh of guns. According to him, what is called Communism in most troubled countries is just hunger becoming articulate, and he is confident that a free flow of goods and food will bridge the conflicting ideologies. Lord Boyd Orr is a citizen of the world and is one of those who collaborated with President Roosevelt in the drafting of the Atlantic Charter, giving top priority for "freedom from want". He ardently believes that food is the grand strategy for peace in the world. Paying a tribute to Lord Boyd Orr, an American statesman hailed him as "the first cosmic voice since Roosevelt—a voice which makes people say 'that's just how I feel about it too'." In his appeal to businessmen at Moscow, Lord Boyd Orr struck a note which would have response in all parts of the world, including countries within the "Iron Curtain".

* * *

The Pakistan delegate, Mr. Altaf Hussain, editor of the "Dawn", made a bold bid for originality and sensation by suggesting at the Moscow conference a "Stalin Plan" for the development of Asiatic countries. He made an appeal to Moscow to come out with a generous Rouble aid programme for the Asian nations. Mr. Altaf is a pastmaster in the game of pawing at the gate of Moscow and barking at Karachi. Probably, he is chagrined at the most-favoured-nation treatment given to India by Stalin in his talk with Mr. Radhakrishnan and wants to catch the eye of Stalin. Ever since the late Liaquat Ali Khan used the Moscow invitation to get him invited to Washington, Pakistan stock has slumped in Soviet market. Stalin is a very shrewd investor and has selected counters in all Asian countries. But he can't oblige Mr. Altaf Hussain, because he cannot finance a war against himself.

* * *

The East-West conflict that is sought to be resolved in Moscow Economic Conference has raised its ugly head in Delhi in quite a different field. The occasion was the All-India Music Festival in celebration of the golden jubilee of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya founded by the celebrated musician Pandit Vishnu Digambar.

The festival was inaugurated by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and among participants were a galaxy of musicians, including Ustad Alauddin Khan, Ustad Altaf Hussain Khan, Ustad Mushtaq Hussain Khan, Govind Rao Burhanpurkar, Ahmad Jan Thirakwa, Mirashi Bua, Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan, Anant Manohar Joshi, Kanthe Maharaj, the Bismillah Brothers and D. V. Paluskar, son of the late Pandit Vishnu Digambar. Pandit Omkar Nath Thakur in the course of his recital rendered Meerabai's wellknown song "Yogi Mat Ja, Mat Ja, Mat Ja". The Pandit's characteristic rendering of the song is reported to have led to a bitter controversy among the musicians attending the conference. The echoes of the controversy were heard, when Mr. Vinayakrao Patwardhan who followed Pandit Omkar Nath, publicly criticised the latter's recital of the song and rendered the same in the orthodox, approved style. This is an unprecedented occurrence in the annals of Indian music. Musicians have differed and have violently disagreed on rare points of technique and showmanship; but they have never made a public exhibition of the same.

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According to the "Hindustan Times," Mr. Patwardhan elaborated his objections to Press correspondents and said that he realised it was too daring in his part to detect flaws in the recital of a veteran of Pandit Omkar Nath's stature. He had to do it as some one must, if only to save the younger musicians from copying a wrong technique. In a Bhajan, he said, the recital should emphasise the mood, and a musician was not free to introduce any 'Tan' he liked. The 'Tans' introduced by Pt. Omkar Nath in the Bhajan were not correct, and he did not conform to the pure Bhairavi raga in which alone the song was to be sung. The most surprising thing, according to Mr. Patwardhan was Pandit Omkar Nath's introduction of tunes from Western music towards the conclusion of his recital. Herein comes the East-West conflict, though only the thin end of the wedge now.

* * *

Pandit Omkar Nath and Mr. Vinayak Patwardhan are the students of the late Vishnu Digambar and are shining lights of his school of music. Both are good friends and a few years back, both of them sang together from the same platform in Bombay. So the question of rivalry or malafides does not arise in this case. As. Mr. Patwardhan bluntly put it, he felt called upon to do his duty and a painful duty at that. We are at one with Mr. Patwardhan when he declares that the mood of the song and the spirit of the composer must be strictly adhered to. In fact, the decline and downfall of classical music are mainly due to practising musicians slurring over the poetry of the composer. They do not consider it as a legacy, but play ducks and drakes with it, decontrol the tune and alter the 'tal'—all for an acrobatic flare-up, miscalled 'song hit'. Nobody questions the right of a musician to try novelties and fantasies in his own compositions. But it amounts to piracy or plagiarism of the vilest type, when he uses the compositions of an old master to sing as he likes and exhibit his own idiocyncracies, out of tune with the composition. Musical pieces of Sur Das, Tansen and Thyagaraja are priceless national possessions and should be zealously guarded as such from predatory pedants and amateurish vandalism. Till public opinion becomes enlightened and alive to this onerous responsibility, it becomes incumbent on the part of the authorities to protect these compositions as much as they protect old monuments.

* * *

But Pandit Omkar Nath's version of the incident still remains to be heard. He has sung the disputed song in question many a time in Bombay and elsewhere and has drawn plaudits from music lovers. In fact, it is one of his favourite songs and his soulful and emotional rendering of the same used to picturise the devotional highlight and the musical grandeur associated with the composition. Is it Mr. Patwardhan's point that Pandit Omkar Nath's rendering of the song was defective only in the recital at Delhi? It is hard to believe that Mr. Patwardhan heard this song from Pandit Omkar Nath for the first time in his life. Naturally the question arises why Mr. Patwardhan did not raise the issue with Pandit Omkar Nath before, either in private or in public. Music circles are the hot-bed of power politics and intrigues, and while one has great respect for Mr. Vinayak Patwardhan's probity and integrity, one is equally anxious that the occasion should not be used for sectional manoeuvres and unwholesome pyrotechnics.

* * *

While purity in music is an ideal to strive for, 'purism' or soulless virtuosity is a killer of good music. Many a musician has rendered Meera's songs in authorised or approved style without a wee bit rousing the audience to emotional or devotional heights. While canons of music stipulate that an executant should abide by the musical unities, they give full latitude and complete freedom of action to the artiste to complete the picture with flair and originality. Otherwise, Indian music would not have reached the glorious heights it attained in the course of centuries. Pandit Omkar Nath has a range and volume of voice which will drown five of his competitors. With a full-throated voice wreathed in waves of melody, he can pull the enthusiasm of the audience to frenzy by a deft touch or gentle glide or by a panorama of choreographic groupings and patterns. Moreover he has a working knowledge of Karnataki and western music which gives him an overall perspective. He sometimes tries to incorporate "kampitha gamaks" for 'tremelo' effect which few musicians do. Though this has a Western touch about it, it is according to Indian musical rules.

* * *

Besides, the Eastern and Western musical systems have many a common note running in them. Karnataki Mohanam and Hindustani Bhoop have identical common notes. Similarly, Sankarabharanam (Karnataki) and Bilawal (Hindustani) have a touch of Western notes. If the violin recital of the famous artiste Yehudi Menuhin was appreciated by a large section of Indian audience who had no knowledge of Western Music, it was because of some common notes between the two schools. While musicians are at liberty to adapt "beauties and ornamentation" from other schools consistent with the integrity of their own system, there is no warrant for crescendo finish and 'Lara Lappa' effects in Indian music. Though Patwardhan-Omkar Nath controversy is unfortunate in some respects, it may prove a blessing in disguise. It is time that Ustads of the North and Vidwans of the South met together and come to some working arrangement with regard to the larger problems of timing, ornamentation and delimitation of Ragas and Raginis. Also a new institute of music combining Western, Hindustani and Karnataki systems is immediately necessary for comparative study and appreciation.

LAST LOOK ROUND

Continued from Page 6, Col. 5.

of the Sarvodaya Samaj, one can have healthy regard. As long as the Samaj workers can and do help in any way to increase the productive capacity, during idle days of the year, of the villager and brings him an extra rupee, no one can quarrel with them. It is also a commendable activity to enhance the inclination to cooperate with their neighbours in the community or mutual avocations, which the various stages of agriculture and aspects of village life entail. The ideal of Shuddha Vyavahar or honest conduct also is highly appreciable. But when the Sarvodaya Samajists enter the field of the nation's economy, one wonders how they can encompass it with a virtual ban on large-scale production by heavy machinery. India has to pay heavily for food imports. If we do not produce on large-scale, say textile fabrics, for export how can we balance our trade? And it is only possible with the aid of heavy machinery that we can effect a large-scale production of such things as textiles, drugs, oils etc.

So far as one aspect of Sarvodaya is concerned, the Central Government seem to be very much alive in that they have planned community development centres like Eatwah in U.P. Hundereds of these should start working in the course of the next few years in India, benefitting nearly a crore of people in six years. Whatever the efforts, the consciousness of the local people must be roused to the extent of enthusiastically participating in these schemes, whether of Sarvodaya or of the Central Government. The Sarvodaya Samajists are meeting this week-end at Shivpuri near Banaras. This is an all-India affair. Mr. J. B. Kripalani, who is running a number of such centres, is one of the prime movers Vinoba Bhave also will be there. With all deference to the single-minded efforts of Vinoba for the betterment of the lot of the 'have-nots', one would suggest that the conference at Shivpuri think over larger problems and accept what is inevitable in the nation's interests without harping upon what Gandhiji believed in and what Gandhiji said. The line of action chalked out at Shivpuri should be such that there could be perfect co-operation between the Sarvodaya workers and the governmental agencies that will exist or are in the same field already, without any recriminations about the ideals and ideologies of one another.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Northern, North Eastern and Eastern Railways are being inaugurated on the 14th April 1952 and the detailed implementation of each Railway will be suitably phased over a period. In the meantime and until further advice, correspondence which at present is being addressed to the Officers of the constituent railways forming the new Zones as shown in Column 'A' should, hereafter, be addressed to the corresponding officers shown against each in Column 'B'.

'A' Officers to whom Correspondence is at present addressed.	'B' Officers to whom correspondence should be addressed from 14-4-1952
1. The Chief Administrative Officer, Eastern Punjab Railway, The Mall, DELHI.	1. The General Manager, Northern Railway, Baroda House, NEW DELHI, 1.
2. The General Manager, Jodhpur Railway, JODHPUR.	2. The General Manager, Northern Railway, Baroda House, NEW DELHI, 1.
3. The General Manager, Bikaner State Railway, BIKANER.	3. The General Manager, Northern Railway, Baroda House, NEW DELHI, 1.
4. The General Manager, Oudh Tirhut Railway, GORAKHPUR.	4. The General Manager, North Eastern Railway, GORAKHPUR.
5. The Chief Administrative Officer, Assam Railway, PANDU.	5. The General Manager, North Eastern Railway, GORAKHPUR.
6. The Deputy Chief Commercial Manager, Assam Railway, 3-Koilaghat Street, CALCUTTA.	6. The Dy. Chief Commercial Supdt., North Eastern Railway, 3-Koilaghat Street, CALCUTTA.
7. The General Manager, East Indian Railway, Fairlie Place, CALCUTTA.	7. The General Manager, Eastern Railway, Fairlie Place, CALCUTTA.
8. The General Manager, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA.	8. The General Manager, Eastern Railway, Fairlie Place, CALCUTTA.

New Delhi,
The 10th April 1952.
(Case No. 763-TG).

HAVELI RAM,
Secretary, Railway Board.
(2218)

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NOTICE

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur provides Courses of instruction leading to B. Tech (Bachelor of Technology) degree in Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Building Construction, Agricultural Engineering, Architecture and Town Planning, Geology and Geophysics.

The next session commences in July 1952. Applications for admission should be made in the prescribed forms and should be sent so as to reach the Registrar of the Institute by 26th April 1952 latest. The minimum qualification for admission is I.Sc. First Division. Qualifications relaxable in the case of Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or backward areas or for Agricultural Engineering, Architecture and Town Planning. The maximum age limit for I.Sc. Students is 20 years and for B.Sc. 22 years on the date of admission. Students appearing in I.Sc. Examinations in 1952 may also apply if they have passed the Matriculation in the First Division, but their admission is subject to their passing the I.Sc. Examination in the First Division. This is an all India Institute and the Students are admitted from all States. Selection for admission will be made after an interview test. The date, time and venue of such interview will be intimated in due course to those candidates only who possess the requisite qualifications for admission. For particulars and application forms apply to the Registrar, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur (B.N. Rly.)
(2152)

Locust Menace To India

NEW DELHI, April 12 (PTI): Reports received of locust breeding in Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Aden Protectorate etc. indicate tha the invasion of locusts in India may be on a large scale, during the summer. There has been wide-spread laying of eggs in Oman, and the emergence of hoppers started in the last week of March.

There was no locust activity in India during the fortnight ended March 31.

POLITICS MADE HIM RESIGN

Eisenhower On His Resignation

NEAR PARIS, April 12 (PTI-Reuter).

GENERAL Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, said here today he had asked to be relieved of his post because political developments in America "practically compelled me to wait no longer."

Eisenhower was giving a press conference at his headquarters. He said in a prepared statement "In the past week circumstances of my personal life have markedly changed.

"Last January I believed that the political movement involving my name would not necessarily impinge on the duties and responsibilities of my present post.

"I was wrong. These pressures practically compelled me to wait no longer in asking for relief.

"The announcement will give me a greater opportunity to finish my work here.

Gen. Eisenhower said he wished to stress that he had not submitted his resignation from the American Army.

"If I should be nominated in July to political office, I would promptly submit to the President my resignation from the Army", he said.

"This would mean complete separation from the Army—I would for example no longer be entitled to wear the uniform".

SUCCESSOR

On the subject of a possible successor as Allied Supreme Commander General Eisehower said: "I have not the slightest information on this matter. There are a number of men who could fill the job—probably far better than I".

He said he had made "absolutely no plans" for after June 1, the date on which his resignation becomes effective.

He would if possible visit his home town of Abilene (Kansas) to a ceremony early in June connected with a small foundation there called the Eisenhower Foundation, he added.

Gen. Eisenhower said he had been anxious that no announcement about his release should occur before the end of "Command Post Exercise One".

"I had the feeling that this exercise represented a definite step —a milestone in the existence of SHAPE", the General said. "I wanted to attend in the capacity I had held for several months here."

In the next six weeks he would devote himself to tasks connected with his present assignment.

"We must not let this great cooperative work to which fourteen countries have set their hands falter or perish. Security, peace, liberty—these are the watchwords of shape" the Gene- said.

FORMAL RESIGNATION

He said he would formally resign from the American Army, only in the event of his nomination as Presidential candidate at the Republican Convention in July.

The press conference was held behind closed doors guarded by British, American and French military police. Gen. Eisenhower was alone on the rostrum while he spoke.

Deputation To K.N. Katju

NEW DELHI, April 12 (PTI): A deputation of about fifty officials of the Central Secretariat met Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Home Affairs, today to demand a "fresh review of selections to the posts of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents under the re-organisation scheme on a seniority-cum-fitness basis."

The deputation handed over a memorandum embodying their demands to the Home Minister.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

"Tuesday, the 15th April is a Telegraph Holiday in Ceylon. Ordinary telegrams to Ceylon will not be accepted on that day."

Rain On Korean Front

TOKYO, April 12, (PTI-Reuter): Driving spring rain along the Korean front gave the Communists cover for probing attacks overnight, the Eighth Army reported today.

The unsettled weather restricted air attacks against Communist ground targets but Allies naval units of both coasts of North Korea rode out in the weather without slackening their harassing fire against Communist shore targets.

TRUCE TALKS ADJOURNED

The Korean truce talks delegates met today for just sixty seconds.

The delegates, discussing armistic supervision, started the meeting at 11-00 hrs. local time.

At 11-01 hrs. they adjourned until tomorrow.

AIR OFFENSIVE DOES IT

Lt. Gen. O. P. Weyland, Commander of the United States Far East Air Force, said today he believed Communist ground forces could launch an attack now in Korea but that the battered supply route would preclude a sustained offensive.

United Nations bombers had knocked out all air fields south of the Yalu river, he said, in reviewing the progress of the air war in Korea.

T.K.S. BROTHERS SCORE

Mrs. Bakhle's Tribute To Tamil Stage

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mrs. Meenakshi Bakhle, Vice-President of the All-India Women's Conference, who presided over the performance of "Kalvanin Kathali", the second play in the Drama Festival sponsored by the Bombay Tamil Sangham in aid of their building fund said that from what she saw today in technique, action and theme, the Tamil stage was as good as the Marathi stage which had a hundred years of history behind it. She said that it was good that Tamilians who had settled in this part of the country paid attention to the development of their art and culture. She hoped that with the aid of the renowned T.K.S. Brothers, the Sangham would be able to build a hall to hold dramatic festivals.

The T.K.S. Brothers staged today "Kalvanin Kathali" based on the story of Tamilnad's famous writer "Kalloi." A packed house was thrilled by the technique which brought the realism of the screen to the stage. T. K. Shanmukham as the sprightely innocent youngster who turned to high way robbery forced by circumstances put over a memorable performance.

The T.K.S. Brothers are staging "Inspector" on Sunday.

Papal Honour To Roche Victoria

MADRAS, April 12 (UPI): Mr. J. L. P. Roche Victoria MLA and former food minister of the Madras Government has been appointed a Knight of St. Gregory the Great by His Holiness Pope Pius XII.

Mr. Roche Victoria, it may be recalled, attended the International Congress of the Lady Apostolate in Rome in October last.

So Boys May Behave Well

(From Our Correspondent)

MOGA, April 12: Intermediate and Degree examinations of the Punjab University which commenced here on April 5 are being held while the mobile policemen keep on patrolling the surroundings of the Examination Centre, the D. M. College, on bicycles to watch and check any act of indecency on the part of male examinees, till the papers are over and the girl students have been virtually escorted safe to their homes.

Faith Spares The Innocent

(From Our Correspondent)

MOGA, April 12: A 34-year-old woman who threw herself before an approaching train, along with a two-year-old child tied to her body, was crushed to death, while the child was found absolutely unhurt, when the driver stopped the train, according to a report reaching here, from Romana Albel Singhwala, a wayside on the BBCIR metre-guage section between Kotkapura and Jaitu.

K. M. P. P. WANTS PROHIBITION

PATNA, April 12 (PTI): A resolution urging the Bihar Government to enforce Prohibition in the state was passed at a meeting of the workers of the Bihar Branch of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party held here under the presidentship of Mahamaya Prasad Sinha, leader of the Bihar K.M.P.P.

The meeting resolved to take necessary steps to prepare the masses to compel the Government to enforce Prohibition in case, the latter failed to do so within "a resonable period".

MORARJI'S ADVICE TO GUJERAT RESEARCHERS

BOMBAY, Saturday: Home Minister Moraji Desai told the Gujerat Research Society, Bombay, today that original research should now be carried on in the light of the freedom of the country.

He said that research should be linked with patriotic endeavours. Mr. Desai emphasised the need for team work. He said that if the headquarters of the Society were shifted to some place, in Gujerat it would facilitate research.

Mr. Desai promised all possible help to the Society in its important work.

He was addressing the annual meeting of the Society at the School of Economics today. Sir H. V. Divatia, president of the Society, was in the chair. The meeting wished 'bon voyage' to Mr. P. G. Shah, one of the Vice-Presidents, who is shortly proceeding on a world tour.

Raj Bhavan News

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay received Shri H. A. Bharucha, Shri Nirmal Bhattacharjee and Major C. S. Reddy.

Rani Maharaj Singh received Mr. A. Burns-Lawson.

Mr. Dennis P. S. Conan Doyle and Princess Nina Mahvani, Mr. and Mrs. Ibrahim Fadhli, Mrs. Asia T. Wabhi, Mrs. Ismet as-Said, Mrs. Laman A. Zaki, Mrs. Badriyeh H. Salman, Dr. A. Quattan and Mrs. Hensman came to lunch.

Party To B.G. Kher

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas today gave a tea party at the Willingdon Sports Club to Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, on the eve of his relinquishing his office.

A distinguished gathering was present.

FOR ADJUDICATION: The industrial dispute between the Indian Textile Engineers Limited, Bombay, and its workers regarding the latter's demand for bonus for the year 1950 has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri K. C. Sen.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 3 2008
Muslim: Rajjab 17 1371
Parsi: Avan 14 1321
Sunrise 6-24 a. m.
Sunset 6-55 p. m.
Hightide 01-15, 14-10
Lowtide 07-21, 19-56

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

COMMUNIST PARTY: Public meeting near Usha Talkies, Andheri, at 6 p.m. to protest against increase in prices of food.

PUBLIC MEETING: To protest against increase in prices of foodgrains, public meeting at National Library Hall, G. B. Road, Bandra, 6 p.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on

"Spiritual wells in the human body". Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park. 5-30 p.m.

NATIONAL WEEK: Public meeting under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. at Shivaji Park, Dadar at 3 p.m. Hon'ble Shri N. V. Gadgil, the Union Minister for Works, Mines and Power, will address and Shri S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. will preside.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Drama Festival, T.K.S. Brothers' "Inspector", at 7-30 p.m., Don Bosco Grounds, Sunday, Ramdeo Anandilal Podar, Sheriff of Bombay presides.

SUBURBAN EDUCATION SOCIETY: Opening of Society's Primary School at Government Housing Colony, Goregaon by Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister, Bombay, 9 a.m.

SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY: Laying the foundation of School Building No. 2 of Society at Brahmanwada Road, Matunga. 10-30 a.m.

JALLIANWALA BAGH DAY: Tilak Balak Mandal Shanti Nagar, Makawadi, Kurla 5 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH

MISTREE KHAN BAHADUR JEhangeer Cursetjee (Grand Secretary, United Scottish Free Masonry in India and Pakistan) Father of Marazban Padam, Avan and Cherag died at his residence at "Farm Manor" Malad, on Saturday, 12th April, 1952 at 7-30 p.m. Funeral today at Doongerwadi, Upper Bungli at 8-15 A.M. (I.S.T.) (English and Scottish Newspapers please copy.

D.S.B. NON-TEACHING STAFF

Option Regarding Pension Rules

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The members of the non-teaching staff under the District School Boards, whose services are pensionable and whose pensions, which are governed by the Bombay Civil Services Rules or the Civil Service Rules and the like, if any, are payable from the State revenues, have been allowed by the Government of Bombay to exercise their option for the revised pension rules by May 15, '52 or before the date of retirement, whichever is earlier. If any such member does not communicate his intention in this behalf to the Administrative Officer of the District School Board concerned within the specified period, he will be presumed to have opted for the revised pension rules.

This concession is given to this category of District School Board servants because it appears that some of them were not aware of the fact that the revised pension rules are applicable to them, and hence they might not have exercised the option within time.

The revised pension rules took effect from April 1, 1950. A member of the non-teaching staff under a District School Board, who has already retired or who retires after April 1, 1950, but on or before May 15, 1952, will also be permitted to exercise the option upto May 15, 1952. If, however, such a member does not communicate his intention to the Administrative Officer by that date, he will be presumed to have opted for the old rules.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 m. — 07-40 Programme, 07-45 Kumudi Munshi, 08-15 Shalini Gokhale, vocal, 11-45 B. Virani, "Pinjara pravasi", G, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 Shreedhar Parsekar, violin, 13-40 Music of Brahms, 17-30 K. Ingle, malashree, 18-10 S. Parskar, violin, 18-30 Shalini Gokhale, vocal 19-00 Kaumudi Munshi, G song, 19-10 Locals 19-20 AIR trio, hansdwani 19-30 Y. Purohit, thumri khamaj, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 K. Ingle, puria, 20-45 Kaumudi Munshi, G songs 21-15 K music, 21-45 We present, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Mass in B minor

VARIATIONS: 353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 AIR artist jaltarang, 08-45 D. Y. Kelkar, Raja Badhe composition, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 S. K. Abhyankar, Surmalhar, 12-15 K. Ingle, gaud sarang, 13-00 D. Y. Kelkar, M song, 13-30 S. G. Raja, H songs 13-50 Y. Purohit, madhumad sarang, 17-30 For children, M 18-00 AIR artist, bhavgeet, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 D. Y. Kelkar, M songs 20-30 H talk, 20-45 D. Mali and party, M songs, 21-00 S. G. Raja, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 S. Parskar, violin, 22-20 Y. Purohit, jaijaivanti.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 m. 326.1 m. — 08-15 S. Shukla, kh. v. d. 09-00 For Children, G, 18-00 R. Sutariya, Geets 18-20 M Desai, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Kahani (Ahm.) 19-00 S. Shukla, khayad. 19-15 M. Desai, I. Gandhi's geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Swar Vilas (Baroda). 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 S. Shukla, khayal, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm.), 21-15 M. Desai Gandhi's and Pandya's work 21-30 S. Shukla. kh. v. d.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84m., 25.05m., 41.72m.

7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Light and bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of the Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen friends corner, 9-30 Choice of people, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog 12-00 noon Modern concert hall, 12-30 p.m. Curtain call, 5-00 Hindi prog., 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi), 6-45 Hindi progs., 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Ferguson farming facts, (Ferguson) 7-30 Waltzes of the world, 7-55 Rhodes record of day, 8-00 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours (Govt. Tourist Bureau), 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 16-45 BBC Listener competition, 18-45 Melody from stars, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 Ray's a laugh, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service 23-00 Crazy people.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, 19-45 For children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters replies.

TODAY'S HIGHLIGHTS ON B.B.C.

"COMPETITION"

This week (April 13-20) and for the next two weeks "London Calling Asia" will be inviting listeners in India and Pakistan to enter for a competition. Anyone living in these areas may compete simply by writing a letter to the B.B.C. (Post Box 109, New Delhi), marking the envelope "Competition", and giving their candid opinions on the programmes broadcast during the two weeks April 20 to May 3. Valuable book prizes are to be won. Details will be broadcast every day in "London Calling Asia".

HOW TO LIVE IN BRITAIN

Dr. G. J. Renier, Professor of Dutch History at London University, will give a talk on "How to Live in Britain" on Sunday, (April 13), in "Asian Club" at 19-00. Dr. Renier is the author of the humourous best-seller, 'The English'—'Are They Human ?, and he will sum up his advice in a short formula: "Know your hosts and remain yourself". Meetings of the Asian Club, which are recorded, are generally lively, and after his talk Prof. Renier will reply to questions from guests in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Thailand and Malaya.--B.B.C

"BACHCHON KE LIE"

The subject today (Sunday) at 19-45 hours in the series "Famous Children in English Literature" is "Oliver Twist", by Charles Dickens. Oliver Twist is a child of unknown parentage, born in a workhouse and brought up under the cruel conditions to which pauper children were exposed in the 19th century. He escapes to London, and his adventures there with a gang of thieves form the major part of the book.

"LONDON FORUM"

"London Forum" commemorates two anniversaries this week: first, the programme itself reaches its 250th edition, having been on the air continuously since 1947; and, second, this week's programme is in honour of the 500 anniversary of the birth of Leonardo da Vinci in April, 1452 today (Sunday), at 21-45 hours, under the chairmanship of Sir William Hamilton Fyfe, the task of contrasting the age of Leonardo da Vinci with our own has been entrusted to Lord Samuel, statesman and scholar, and to Bertrand Russell, the philosopher. (B.B.C. 19.76m., 13.79m.)

LEONARDO DA VINCI: On April 13 at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a feature in English on the occasion of Five Hundredth Anniversary of Leonardo Da Vinci. The feature has been written and produced by Adi Marzban. The programme can be heard on Bombay-A (244 and 41.44 metres).

SPECIAL MUSIC: Smit. Hirabai Barodekar will broadcast vocal music from All India Radio, Bombay on April 13 at 1-50 p.m. and 10-20 p.m. The programme can be heard on Bombay-B.

KRISHNADAS: Shri Narendra Sharma will broadcast a talk in Hindi on "Krishnadas" in the series 'Ashtachhap' from All India Radio, Bombay on April 13 at 8-30 p.m. The programme can be heard on Bombay-B (353 and 61.98 metres).

MAHADEVI VARMA: On April 14 between 1-00 p.m. and 1-40 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a featurised talk on "Mahadevi Varma" by Satya Singh. The programme can be heard on Bombay-B (353 and 41.44 metres).

Cinema Shows At Bal Bhavan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cinema shows for children are held in the Bal Bhavan, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay 4, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 4 p.m. and 5 p.m., for an hour each time, by admission fee of one anna.

Such applicants for the membership of the Bal Bhavan as have not yet taken their badges are requested to take them early by payment of the prescribed fees and badge charges.

FOREIGN PASSPORT HOLDERS

Advice To Portuguese Indians

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Act 1939 all holders of foreign passports are required to register themselves with the Indian authorities on entry into India. Portuguese Indians whose identity is established are, however, exempt from these regulations.

Portuguese Indians, who are holders of foreign passports, are therefore advised in their own interest to have on their passports a special endorsement testifying that they are Portuguese Indians. Such an endorsement will be granted on request by the Consulate General of India, Goa.

Secularism And Sk. Abdullah

Asoka Mehta's Views

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Asoka Mehta in a statement says:—

'I read with great surprise the speech of Sheikh Abdullah. Millions of Indians have been taking deep interest in and showing great sympathy for Kashmir because for them it is a test of the secular character of their state.

"The development of secularism in our country cannot be the responsibility of one section or the other in the country. In that task we are entitled to expect the co-operation of Sheikh Abdullah and the people of Kashmir.

"To say that such co-operation would come only after secularism has been established in this country is to ignore the dynamics of the situation.

"Millions of Socialists in India have been supporting not only the people of Kashmir but the Government of Sheikh Abdullah. They have never suggested that the support would be given only when Kashmir and its Government establish Socialism.

"After all, Kashmir can make progress only in an atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill from the rest of India. So also can secularism grow in the country only in an atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill from Kashmir."

Daily Weather Chart

POONA, April 12 (PTI): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from first March, 1952, and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. I.S.T. today

Ahmedabad	106	69	0	0	—0.1
Allahabad	105	68	0	1.2	+0.6
Amravati	108	79	0	0.3	—0.1
BOMBAY	89	75	0	0	—0.1
Calcutta	104	79	0	1.6	—0.2
Cuttack	104	79	0	0	—1.4
Darjeeling	68	51	0	4.5	+1.5
Dehradun	95	63	0	3.3	+1.4
Delhi	103	68	0	2.1	+1.5
Gorakhpur	103	70	0	2.4	+1.8
Hyderabad		83	0	0	—0.5
Lucknow	105	74	0	2.2	+1.7
Madras	100	82	0	0	—0.1
Nagpur	108	72	0	0.6	—0.3
Poona	013	70	0	0	—0.3
Simla	72	56	0	4.3	+1.2

DRY WEATHER OVER THE COUNTRY

All-India Weather

POONA, April 12.

The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday April 12, 1952:

Except for local thundershowers in Assam and the hills of Tamil Nad and a few thundershowers in Mysore, weather has been dry over the country.

Day temperatures continued to be markedly above normal in upper Assam and sub-Himalayan West Bengal. They were generally above normal over the rest of north India.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Thundershowers or showers will occur locally in Assam and at a few stations in West Bengal, Orissa and east Madhya Pradesh, east Hyderabad, coastal Andhra Desa, the interior of Tamil Nad, in Mysore and Travancore-Cochin.

Forecast for Poona and neighbourhood valid until Sunday evening: Fair weather, warmer day.

The following is Santa Cruz (Bombay) forecast valid till Monday morning: Thundershowers may occur at one or two places in Telengana and central Hyderabad. Dry weather elsewhere.

Outlook for the subsequent two days: Dry Weather.

QUAKE SHOCK: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre at about 2,280 miles away from here, was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona at 07 hours 04 minutes I.S.T. on Saturday.

Telegrams To Bolivia

BOMBAY, Saturday: Overseas Communications Service notify that telegrams for Bolivia are only acceptable at sender's risk and subject to indefinite delay.

B. N. Maheshwari

Shri B. N. Maheshwari, a prominent Congress leader of Bombay and Municipal Corporator for a number of years died at Poona on Thursday.

PROBLEMS OF THE SUBURBS

Mayor Attends Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the auspices of Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, a conference of Congress Municipal Councilors and District Congress Workers of suburbs was held on Friday, at Laxminagar Hall, Khar. Mr. G. N. Desai, Mayor of Bombay was present.

The problems of suburbs were put before the conference in detail by Mr. Shantilal Shah and Mr. Vishnubhai Desai.

The conference decided to represent to the Government of Bombay to reduce the Urban Property Tax. It also requested the Corporation to reduce water rates. A short-term programme for Suburbs was put before the Mayor who gave it a sympathetic hearing.

The conference also formed a Committee of 21 persons representing each suburb for the purpose of receiving complaints from the public and to help the Municipal Congress Party in suburban problems. The first meeting will be held on Saturday (April 19) when functions of the Committee will be worked out in detail.

Kher Entertains N.V. Gadgil

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, entertained to tea Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Production and Supply, Government of India, at the Secretariat, Bombay, today. Other Cabinet Ministers attended the party.

Gurmukhi Booklet Forfeited

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Punjab has forfeited to Government all copies, wherever found, of the booklet in Gurmukhi entitled "Nihkalank Chander Odey-Bhag Dooja" written by Sant Ram Rai Raja Richhpal Singh, published by Giani Ram Singh from Bilga, District Jullunder, and printed by Giani Gurcharan Singh Sakhi, at the Narinder Printing Press, Amritsar, and all other documents containing copies, reprints and translations of, or extracts from it.

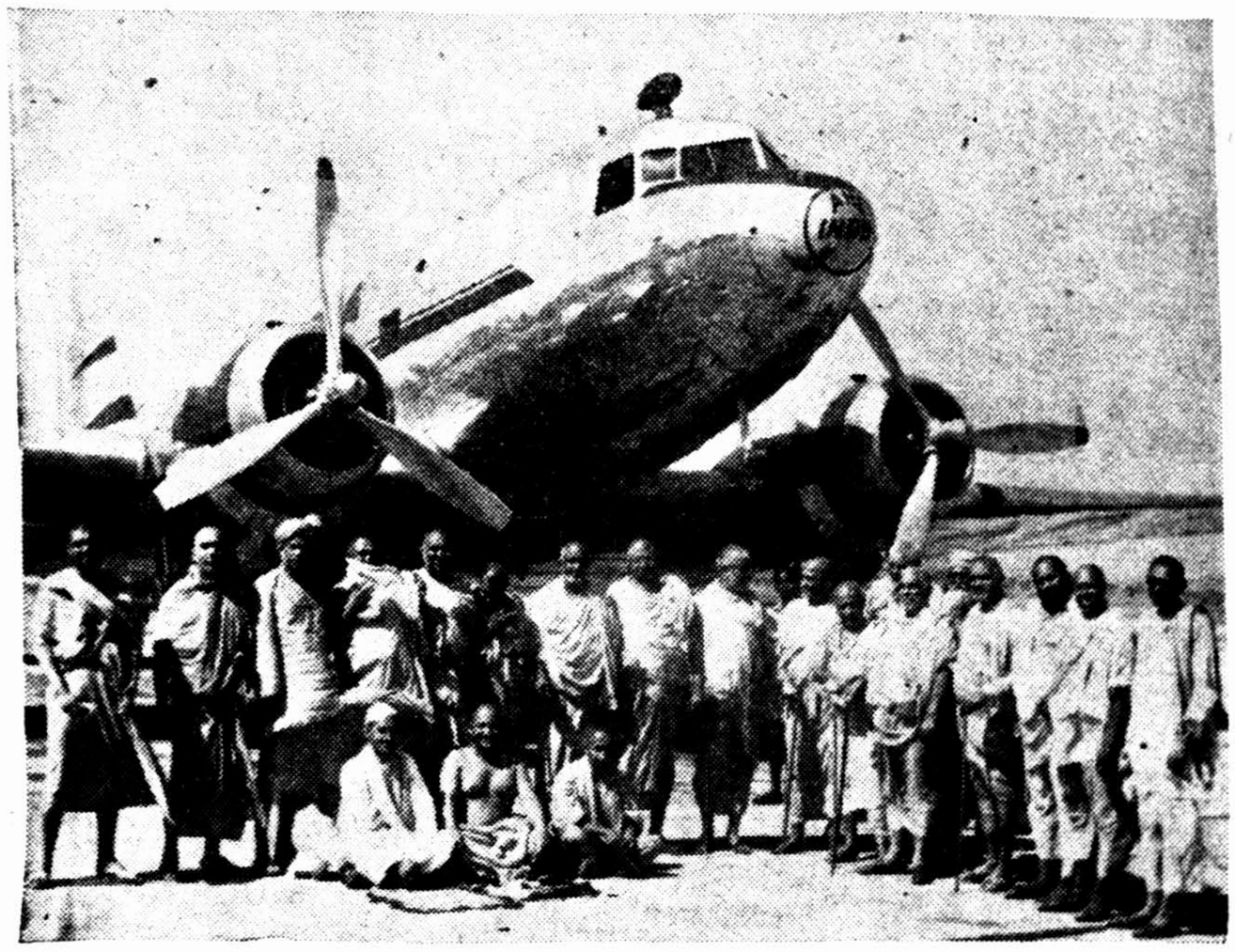
Part II of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947, has been applied, with effect from April 4, to the Sawantwadi Municipal area, in Ratnagiri District, in respect of premises let for residence, education, business, trade or storage.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs 5 & 3 questions Rs 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI. Madras

CHURCHILL AWAITS STALIN'S NEXT MOVE

SANYASIS JOYRIDE AROUND BOMBAY



The Sanyasis pictured here after their half-hour joyride by Air-India — having thoroughly enjoyed their tour of Bombay and environs—came from all over India to attend the opening of a temple in Vile Parle. Justice Bhagwati performed the opening ceremony on April 3. The Ashram, which is the biggest in Bombay, has great plans for expansion both in Europe and the U. S. A.

Moscow Feelers Fall Flat On Whitehall

WEST NEEDS SIGN OF ACTION AS TEST OF EARNESTNESS

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON April 12.

***THERE** is no early prospect of Mr. Churchill meeting M. Stalin. The British Prime Minister heard from Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner in London, the gist of the talks Dr. S. Radhakrishnan had with M. Stalin. He is anxious to thrash out world problems at a high-level meeting, but Whitehall still requires more convincing that Moscow peace feelers are genuine and reflect a major change in Russian policy. It is said fair words butter no parsnips. M. Stalin must show some sign of action to convince the West of his earnestness.*

WHAT STALIN TOLD RADHAKRISHNAN

LONDON, April 12: Writing in "The London Evening News" today a columnist said that "Whitehall is waiting to know the full version of what Mr. Stalin told Indian Ambassador Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan at the end of last week. Mr. Krishna Menon, the Indian High Commissioner here, has already conveyed the gist of it to Mr. Churchill."

When his attention was drawn to this Mr. Krishna Menon told the Press Trust of India that "practically everything that has appeared in this connection in the newspapers are imaginative guesses."

Mr. Menon also said that Dr. Radhakrishnan was in London on a purely informal visit in transit from Moscow to India. Dr. Radhakrishnan had not spoken to any pressmen or anyone else on the contents of his talk with Mr. Stalin, said Mr. Menon.

NO INTERMEDIARY

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, retiring Indian Ambassador in Moscow, today denied reports that he was to be mediator between the Western Powers and the Soviet Union.

Before leaving London airport for India he said: "I am no such thing as a mediator or intermediary. There has only been speculation and many statements attributed to me. I have not authorised any statements".

Asked if he would be willing to act between the Powers of East and West, Dr. Radhakrishnan replied "the question does not arise."

Radhakrishnan For Bombay

LONDON, April 12 (PTI): Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, retiring Indian Ambassador in Moscow, left this morning by air for Bombay.

EGGS FOR TEXTILES

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 12: Some delelegates to the Economic Conference held at Moscow may proceed to Peking next week. One of them proposes to open a textile office in Peking. Britain will exchange Chinese eggs and beans for textiles under an agreement to be signed next month.

Press Is Free, But Not Journalists

BENGAL GOVERNOR ON MENACE OF HONORARY WRITERS

CALCUTTA, April 12 (PTI).

THE Governor of West Bengal, Dr. H. C. Mookherjee, inaugurated here today the annual conference of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists' organisations. About 100 delegates from various parts of the country attended.

Inaugurating the conference, Dr. H. C. Mookherjee, said that the danger to an individual journalist was much greater today than to the press as an institution, and it did not lurk only in the quarter which was usually mentioned in the context of the freedom of the press. He said that as a journalist, he fully realised the danger which threatened working journalists today and also the gravity of the encroachment which had already been made on their cherished rights.

The Governor said that the press in India was quite free today—much freer indeed, than the press in some other countries in the world. But the individual journalist was not as free today as he was even a few years ago.

Nothing could be more distressing to a conscientious journalist than to be compelled to write a piece of comment or an item of news in the form or in the script which his conscience would not approved.

Dr. Mookerjee said that a journalist smarting under a grievance should not dismiss with a shrug of the shoulders the probability that the restriction he complained of might well be the result of his own failings. The human mind by its very constitution, sought a scape-goat. The working journalist, being no more than a human being was more often that not likely to find a scapegoat either in the Government or in his employer, as he compared his present status with that of great journalists. He should not, however, forget that the proprietor of a newspaper had also a right which he had to respect and that when he entered a game he had to play it according to its rules.

The Governor, therefore, requested the working journalists to look within also as he looked for the danger which threatened the freedom of the press.

Dr. Mookerjee reminded the journalists that liberty should not degenerate into licence.

TRADE UNIONISM

Dr. Mookerjee said that trade unionism in journalism was the logical corollary to the evolution of the production of the newspaper as an industry. Trade union activity was perfectly legitimate, and they had every right to agitate for security of services adequate wages, provident fund and persion, and conditions of work befitting the dignity of the profession and the heavy responsibilities they had to shoulder. No one could find fault with them for claiming what industrial workers had already secured with the active assistance of the state.

He was sure that if they confined their activities within the [illegible] of legitimate trade um- [illegible] represented their [illegible] Government, the [illegible] give them all the legisla[illegible] executive support they deserve.

Referring to the poor pay and the insecurity of tenure of journalists and also how newspaper owners were able to exploit the situation created in India by laymen writers who did not demand any fees, the Governor said that this practice of not paying the ordinary contributor was preventing many promising young people from adopting journalism as a profession. Non-payment also tended to lower the standard of the contributions.

CONTENDED STAFF

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of Amrit Bazar Patrika, said

(Continued on Page 17)

Died Twice

LAHORE, April 12 (PTI): A report from Abbotabad says that an Imam of Masjid Dhamtor "died" twice.

The Imam "expired" one morning a few days ago. He was bathed at 2 p.m. and was being draped in a sheet when he woke up and began talking. He, however, expired again at 4 p.m. and was buried the next morning.

GOKHALE STATUE FOR POONA

POONA, April 12 (H.S.): Mr. Hridayanath Kunzru, President of the All-India Servants of India Society, has sent a letter to the Poona Corporation requesting to instal a statue of Late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the Founder of the 'All India Servants' of India Society, in Poona City, it is reliably learnt.

It is further learnt that the next meeting of the Poona Corporation, on 15th April, Tuesday, will accept the suggestion. This statue will be installed in a square in the Deccan Gymkhana locality, it is gathered.

New Rule For Privilege

SPEAKER'S POWERS ENHANCED

NEW DELHI, April 12 (PTI): A new rule published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary by order of the Speaker of Parliament indicates that the printing or publication of any paper or report connected with parliamentary business and authorised by the Speaker is privileged.

The new rule is an addition to the existing ones which say, the secretary shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of Parliament at each of its meetings, and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.

TO BE EXPUNGED

"If the Speaker is of opinion that a word or words has or have been used in debate which is or are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may in his discretion order that such word or words be expunged from the proceedings of the House. The portion of the proceedings of the House so expunged shall be marked by asterisks and an explanatory footnote shall be inserted in the proceedings as follows: "expunged by order or the Chair"

The gazette notification also contains a number of other new rules which have been framed to meet various difficulties experienced in the past.

RESIGNATION LETTER

One of the rules says that the letter of resignation of a member should not contain any reason for the resignation. Where any member gives any reason or introduces any extraneous matter, the Speaker may, in his discretion, omit such words, phrases or matter and the same shall not be read out in the House.

Owing to the absence of such a rule, the Chair was compelled to read out the resignation letter of Mr. Mudgal in full, even though objection was taken by the House

(Continued on Page 17)

WHY RICH HAVE MORE DAUGHTERS

Trivedi On Best Method Of Birth Control

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DR. S. B. TRIVEDI, an eminent physician and gynaecologist of Bombay today urged Birth Control to arrest the increasing population in the country.

Dr. Trivedi, who was addressing a staff gathering at the Naval Accounts Recreation Club on "You and your sex life" recommended the "simple method of external contraceptives", because the "Rhythm Way" could not reach the ignorant, illiterate and poverty-stricken masses of the country.

He suggested that Government should issue pay packets marked with slogans advocating Birth Control.

Dr. Trivedi felt control would help men to put in their best in the service of the country.

Explaining why the rich men begot more daughters and the poor more sons, Dr. Trivedi said.

"Rich men got daughters due to rich food and high standard of life. Poor people produce more male children because their system is kept alkaline due to tremendously low standard of life verging on starvation." The present scientific conception was that if the system was alkaline male children were more likely to be produced, he added.

RAJENDRA PRASAD, NOT A PARTY MAN

FILMS DIVISION OFFICIAL DIES

Mr. H. A. Kolhatkar, distribution officer of the Films Division of the Government of India, died in Bombay on Saturday morning. The funeral took place in the evening. Photo shows a view of the funeral procession.

Eden's Message To Cairo Minister

EGYPT POSTPONES ELECTIONS

Women To Get Franchise Under Reforms

CAIRO, April, 12 (PTI). THE Egyptian Cabinet met here today shortly after the Foreign Minister, Abdel Khalek Hassouna Pasha was reported to have received a message from his British opposite number Mr. Anthony Eden.

Usually reliable sources said the message was handed over by the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson during a 20-minute conference with Hassouna Pasha.

Abdul Attah Amr Pasha, Egypt's Ambassador to Britain, who was expected to fly to London by special plane with a verbal message to Mr. Eden from Prime Minister Hilaly Pasha took part in the talks.

Mr. Pasha said later he was "still awaiting instructions".

Hassouna Pasha was presumed to have reported on his conservations with Sir Ralph when he attended today's Cabinet meeting over which Hilaly Pasha presided.

Meanwhile the Egyptian Cabinet announced that the General Election fixed for May 18 would be postponed indefinitely pending widespread electoral reforms, including enfranchisement of women—for the first time in this country's history.

Only once before in modern Egypt had a general election been postponed. That was in 1925.

Today's decision means suspension of constitutional procedure and Government's rule of the country without a Parliament, which was suspended on March 2 and dissolved by Cabinet decision on March 23

King Farouk was expected to approve the Hilaly Government's action in a Royal Decree tonight.

A Cabinet spokesman said it was proposed to make voting obligatory for all eligible electors and amend the constituencies' list.

VICTORY FOR WOMEN

The 'Votes for Women' move acclaimed here today as a resounding success for the feminist leader, Doria Shafix, 34-year-old President of the Bint El Nil (Daughters Of The Nile) who recently paid her candidate's deposit and announced her intention to take the suffrage issue to the States Council—highest legal tribunal.

The executive of the Wafd Party was meeting here tonight under the presidency of Nahas Pasha to discuss latest developments on the political front.

Hilaly Pasha today denied reports that he would confer with King Farouk's Cabinet Chief Hafez Afifi Pasha, the Saadist Party leader, Ebrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha, and Liberal Constitutional Party chief, Mohammed Hussein Heylal Pasha on "important national questions".

He said he was going to his suburban home at Maad "for a little rest"

CHARGE AGAINST PARTY LEADER

CAIRO, April 12 (PTI): Ahmed Hussein, leader of all Ishterakia (National Socialist) Party, is to be charged before a military court with disturbing public order and security, the Egyptian Public Prosecutor announced last night.

Ahmed Hussein is at present serving an eighteen months' sentence for writing seditious articles in the party paper.

VENUE TO BE SHIFTED TO LONDON

LONDON, April 12 (UPA): There was some optimism, but little assurance among officials here on Saturday concerning transfer of Anglo-Egyptian Treaty talks to London by Egypt's sending a special envoy from Cairo with a personal message for Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Nehru Clarifies Position And Calls For Solid Support

RADHAKRISHNAN GETS QUALIFIED IN NICK OF TIME

NEW DELHI, April 12 (PTI). THE Congress President, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, has declared that Dr. Rajendra Prasad has not been put forward for the Presidentship of the Republic as a party candidate.

While calling upon every party member to vote for Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Nehru says in a circular to the leaders of the Congress parties in the State Legislatures, "We would expect, of course, even non-members of the Congress Party to vote for Dr. Rajendra Prasad who is a national figure. We have not put him forward as a party candidate, but as one who rightly deserves this great position on behalf of the nation. It is hoped, therefore, that others, who are not members of Congress parties, will also vote for Dr. Rajendra Prasad."

Mr. Nehru states that while Dr. Rajendra Prasad would no doubt be elected by a substantial majority, "it seems to be very necessary that the majority should be a very big one."

FIVE CANDIDATES IN THE RUN

Six nomination papers have been filed on behalf of five candidates for the Presidentship of the Indian Republic.

The candidates are: Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who was elected to the highest office by the Constituent Assembly and is now standing for re-election after the first elections under adult franchise, Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. Hari Ram, A. Rohtak advocate, Mr. Krishna Kumar Chatterjee of Calcutta and Mr. L. G. Thatte, a Hindu Mahasabhaite from Bombay.

The Socialists wanted to enter a candidate but failed to do so. Today, the last day for filing nominations, the nomination paper of the Socialist-sponsored candidate, Smt. Sumitri Devi of the Khairbar tribe in Vindhya Pradesh, was rejected straightaway by the returning officer. Her nomination paper was not accompanied by a certified copy of the electoral rolls as required by the rules. Her name had been proposed by Mr. Jagdish Chandra Joshi, Socialist member of the Vindhya Pradesh Assembly, and seconded by the well-known Socialist member of the Delhi Assembly, Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed.

The nomination papers will be scrutinised at 11 a.m. on April 14.

K.T. Shah Explains His Candidature

CALCUTTA, April 12 (PTI):—Professor K. T. Shah, who is running for the Presidential election said here today that in view of the large powers vested in the President by the Constitution, the post should be filled by one who was above and outside any political party.

In the light of the Constitution, President of India should not be subject to any party discipline or affiliation, in order to be able to judge impartially in the event of any conflict between the State Government and the Centre.

Speaking at a reception given by Dr. Meghnand Saha, well-known physicist and member of Parliament, and representatives of a number of left parties, Prof. Shah said that President Prasad was seeking re-election as a party man, which was against the spirit of the Indian Constitution.

"If Dr. Rajendra Prasad had resigned and stood as a non-party candidate," "I would not stand for myself."

Radhakrishnan Enrolled A Week Ago

NEW DELHI, April 12 (PTI): Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, who has been requested by the Congress to contest the election for Vice-President of the Indian Union, acquired his franchise-right in India only a week ago, it is learnt. His name did not find a place in the original or final list of the electoral rolls either in Delhi or in Madras or in Banaras. A few days after the decision of the Congress High Command to invite him to stand for election to the Vice-Presidentship the lacuna was detected and his name was subsequently enrolled at Madras on payment of Rs. 50 to the Election Commission, as provided for in the rules.

Radhakrishnan's New Book

NEW YORK, April 12 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, retiring Indian Ambassador to Moscow who conferred with General Stalin last weekend says in a book to be published on April 21 that "whatever one may feel about the character of the Russian Government, the people there are kindly and human." The book is "The Philosophy of Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan" to be published in New York by the Tudor Publishing Company for seven dollars fifty cents.

Boyd-Orr Signs It

MOSCOW, April 12 (PTI-Reuter): Lord Boydorr, one of the two Britions attending the Moscow Economic Conference, today signed an agreement for trade with China concluded by British businessmen earlier this week.

Moscow Conference Concludes

MOSCOW, April 12 (PTI-Reuter): The International Economic Conference concluded today after adopting an appeal to the United Nations to call a conference aimed at expanding international trade at the earliest date.

It also set up a committee to organise a second conference to follow the one just ended.

Real Need For Lebensraum

DELSE, Ontario, April 12 (UPA): Farmer Fred Evans looked for larger quarters today, after his dog gave birth to 12 pups, sow produced six piglets and cat became the mother of two kittens.

9,000 HOMELESS

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 12 (UPA): Over 9,000 persons were homeless today as the Missouri and Mississippi rivers sent flood waters over lowlands in six states.

Forward trading in cocoanut oil in Alleppey which was suspended on Wednesday resumed on Saturday.

Accession Is Irrevocable

SK. ABDULLAH ON ROLE OF KASHMIR

JAMMU, April 12 (PTI): Sheikh Abdullah Kashmir Premier said tonight that the decision of the people of Kashmir to accede to India was irrevocable. "Under no circumstances would Kashmir lower the Gandhian flag of secular democracy", Sheikh Abdullah declared.

The Kashmir Premier, who was addressing an eve of Baisakhi Day meeting here analysed "the delicate situation concerning Kashmir", to which he had made a reference on Thursday at Ranbirsinghpura.

Sheikh Abdullah said he would admit that the report of his speech as published in the press today was "factually correct" but he thought that it might, however, give a handle for the enemies of the state to exploit the contents to suit their convenience.

Kashmir, he said, still had to keep clear of divergent forces working abroad. In Pakistan, for instance, communalism was being openly encouraged and every opportunity taken to exploit it in Kashmir. In India the Nehru Government was determined to put down communalism in every shape and form. Kashmir, which four years ago spontaneously threw her lot with India and identified itself with the secular character of that country, could strengthen the bonds only if she acted prudently and took the realities of the situation into consideration.

The Kashmir Premier said that the authors of the Indian constitution like Mr. Nehru, Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Maulana Azad and the late Sardar Patel had after deep deliberation conceded the right of Kashmir to retain her independent status and the right of the State Assembly to shape her constitution and decide her internal affairs.

He said that sections of the public in India failed to appreciate the very delicate nature of the position in which Kashmir was placed today. He would, however, assure them that it would be the duty of his Government and the people of Kashmir to hold the objectives of secularism and strengthen the side which held India and Kashmir together.

ASIA JOINS CRUSADE

EIGHT hundred million people in Asia and the Far East are waging a winning struggle against poverty and disease—a struggle in which the United Nations and its specialized agencies are joining with the Governments and the people.

In September of last year, Mr. Ritchie Calder, an English writer, journeyed through Indonesia, Thailand, Malaya, Burma and the sub-continent of India and has recorded his impressions in a series of interesting articles.

The Bombay Chronicle has secured exclusive rights of publication of these articles, and they will appear regularly every Sunday, commencing from 20th April.

'Lusis' First To Enter Aga Khan Final

PUNJAB SPORTS WIN IN SECOND REPLAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S hockey idols, the Lusitanians were the first team to enter the Aga Khan Hockey final when they accounted for Western Railway by two goals to nil at the Bombay Gymkhana Ground this evening; while earlier Punjab Sports of Calcutta caused a great relief to the tournament committee when they accounted for Bombay State Police in the second replay of their quarter-final tie by two goals to nil. They now meet Tatas in the semi-final on Sunday evening.

Lusitanians were undoubtedly the better side, full of thrust and with a solid defence. They were determined to win right from the start and made a bid for it. Western Railway tried hard to fight back in the last fifteen minutes of play, but wasted chances and a little luck in the Lusis goal prevented them scoring.

The Luis Vaz-Woodcock flank was working hard, causing the Western Railway defence to show gaps. Britto showed good dash and speed, though he could have scored many more goals. Amir Kumar showed better understanding in the half time as pivot.

The Railway side saw their downfall with their custodian Gulam being a little shaky. They were also without the services on regular centre half J Dias, but Rozario worked hard in his berth. The Railway forward line, Kishenlal, Gendalal, Santooram and Siddique worked ceaselessly, but their task was hopeless against the "Lusis" powerful intermediate and deep defence.

The Lusitanians opened their scoring account in the tenth minute of the first half when Woodcock sent right outer Luis Vaz through on the flank, to centre to Britto who managed to fumble the ball into goal.

Soon afterwards the Lusis centre forward missed a glorious chance when he shot into the Railway custodian off a Peter Pereira pass, but the ball rebounded to him and he shot again only to see it touch Gulam's boots and go out of play.

"Lusis" made their position quite safe in their usual manner with a penalty corner goal in the twelfth minute of play. Walter D'Souza converting.

Midway through the second half the Railway were on the offensive but luck was not on their side. With an open goal Kishenlal shot over the cross-bar when Sacru Menezes collided with Siddique.

The twentieth minute saw Rozario scoop with the goalie saving with his hand. The deflection came back to him, but it hit the post and went out of play.

The teams were:

LUSITANIANS: S. Menezes; H. Gonsalves, W. D'Souza; F. Gama, Amir Kumar, M. Vaz; L. Vaz, Woodcock, Britto, Nandy Singh, P. Pereira.

WESTERN RAILWAY: Gulam; Gangaram, Jadhav, Agre, Rozario, A. Fernandes; Gendalal, Kishenlal, Santooram, Siddique, G. E. Fernandes.

UMPIRES: L. D'Silva and Abraham.

Bombay State Police were unlucky to go down to Punjab Sports of Calcutta in their second replay of the quarter-final by two goals to nil.

Punjab Sports made full use of the opportunities that came their way. Besides their custodian Kulwant Singh did some good work under the cross bar. Punjab Sports were the better side this evening.

Bombay's "coppers" have to blame themselves for their defeat. It was a question of wasted chances, though they possessed a hard working side that dominated play on their two previous appearances, but dimmed out today.

Salunke and Dias impressed in the Police side and Kulwant Singh and Edge worked hard for the Calcutta side. Sethi was outstanding.

The first half was blank. Police wasted three good scoring chances, while Sethi the Punjab. left outer entred, but Jagdish Chandra tapped it only to see it go wide after Mendonza had miskicked.

However, Jagdish Chandra made amends by converting a rebound shot by Sethi in fifth minute of the second half to open his sides account. Sethi was then the scorer of the consolidating goal in the fifteenth minute of play in this period when he cracked in a pass from B. R. Singh.

The teams were:

PUNJAB SPORTS, CALCUTTA: Kulwant Singh; Trilochan, Niranjan, Ainia Singh, Kausik, Edge; Jagdish Lal, B. R. Singh, Thomson, Jagdish Chandra, Sethi.

BOMBAY STATE POLICE: Mendonza; S. Dias, Jameson; Agre, Nagarwalla, Miranda; Salunke, Dalvi, Lazarus, Bhimrao, Jemedi.

UMPIRES: Foster and Joseph.

In The Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Bombay Gymkhana Ground:
5-30 p.m. Tatas vs. Punjab Sports, Calcutta (Aga Khan Semi-Final).

TENNIS

Gandra Gymkhana:
4-00 p.m. Suburban Open Championship.

Army Rifle Matches

MHOW, April 12: The Electrical and Mechanical Engineers dominated the fifth day of finishing first in the two events of the Army Rifle Association's Shooting Championships here at the Infantry School.

Fifty teams of four competitors each for the team rifle championship matches in the Chetwode Cup, and Twenty five teams of four competitors each for the light machine gun team championship in the 25th Division Cup participated.

A team of the Indian Navy, for the first time, will compete the Inter Services Team Rifle Shield, the last match of the Association to be held on the sixth day. General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, will distribute the prizes.

The results were:—

CHETWODE CUP: Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (428 points) 1; Mahratta Infantry (421 points) 2.

25TH DIVISION CUP: Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (419 points) 1; Sikh Regiment (417 points) 2.

Parel Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday: Each side scoring once the Catholic Gymkhana and Mahim Young Boys shared points in the First Division of the Parel Hockey League this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

Catholic Gymkhana were first to take the lead through Lester Medeira while S. Cordeiro put Mahim Young Boys on level terms.

Earlier St. Xavier's "D" prevailed over Bombay State Police 'C' by a solitary goal in the Third Division of the same competition. S. Almeida scored the all important goal.

I.O.A. FIXES STRENGTH OF TEAMS FOR HELSINKI

No Decision Taken About Boxing And Cycling Sides

NEW DELHI, April 12 (PTI).

The Indian Olympic Association met here today to finalise the composition of the Indian contingent to participate in the Fifteenth World Olympics to be held at Helsinki from the third week of July this year.

The Indian contingent will be led by Mr. Moin-up Huq, Secretary of the IOA who was chosen as the chef-de-mission. The contingent will leave India in the third week of June.

The Council of the IOA which met under the presidentship of Maharaja of Patiala fixed the strength of the various teams participating in the Olympics as follows:

HOCKEY—Eighteen players and two officials.

FOOTBALL—Eighteen players and two officials.

ATHLETICS—Eight men and one official.

WRESTLING—Three men and one official.

SWIMMING AND WATER POLO—Eleven men and one official.

WEIGHT-LIFTING—Two men and one official.

Two more wrestlers will be added to the team if they come within first six in the world ranking.

GYMNASTICS—Two men and one official.

The question of sending a fencer and a shooting team was dropped as "there was no national organisation available in the country to represent them."

The Council did not take a decision on sending boxing and cycling teams pending the affiliation of these two associations. But the Council has provisionally fixed the strength of boxing and cycling teams as three men and one official and four men and one official respectively.

Mr. Moin-up Huq said that there would not be any difficult in granting affiliation to the Boxing Federation of India as they were already in correspondence with the international body.

If the Association agree to sending a cycling team a fresh trial will be held at Delhi towards the end of this month to choose the team, it was learnt.

P. R. O. TO BE SENT

The Council of the IOA also decided to send a Public Relations Officer along with the Indian contingent. A committee of three members has been appointed to choose the Public Relations Officer.

The Council fixed a maximum of twenty-five per cent of expenditure to be borne by the various national associations. An exception was made in the case of the athletic team whose expenses would be provided by the IOA itself.

A sub-committee of four members will meet here tomorrow to decide on the ceremonial dress and kit for the members of the team.

The final composition and strength will be known by the end of this month when the IOA would have taken a decision on sending the boxing and cycling teams.

CURTAIN RINGS DOWN AT MAHALUXMI

Buckley On Top Of Trainers

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ONLY two favourites, FULHURST and RASHTRAPATI, both ridden by Kheem Singh scored today at the proceedings of the meeting held in aid of the R.W.I.T.C. charities which virtually rung down the curtain at Mahaluxmi.

Going through the season, trainer Bil Buckley, the leading trainer who tops the list with 31 winners was assured of the laurels long before the midway stage as Talib who is second in the list has only 19 wins to his credit. The third in the list is Aziz Mahomed with seventeen winners.

Maharaja of Kashmir leads with a big margin in the stakes over Maharaja of Morvi.

Shamu Chavan who stood away due to indisposition heads the list of winning Jockeys while trainer Buckley's retainer, Harbutt who also stood off today and in spite of the two days suspension imposed during the final stage, runs close second with 25 to his credit and Kheem Singh with his two wins today is also placed on equal terms.

The day's double event was cashed by 48 punters. Each ticket returned Rs. 433—and 28 punters who solved the treble event collected each Rs. 3,728-8-0 each.

RESULTS

THE KALBADEVI PLATE
1 Mile. Div. 1

M|s. M. Ehsan and S. Mukerji's SHIKARI 8-4 Jagdish .. 1
M|s. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshotam Jethabhai's NON VIOLENCE 7-11 Duncombe 2
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's LIRA MALT 8-8 Gumansingh .. 3
Mr. R. N. Nazir's MUSTANG 8-0 P. Khade .. 4
Not run: Avenger Al Mohalab, Saibala, Sunlight.
Won by Shd., 1½, 1 3|4.
Time: 1 min. 43 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 81, Places Rs. 21, 16, 36.
Winner trained by F. W. Northmore.

THE ARTHUR PLATE—7 Furs.
Mr. Erach S. Hansotia's YUVARAJ 9-2 Kader .. 1
M|s. Purshotam Jethabhai and J| K. Mehta's DEV KANYA 8-6 Kheemsingh .. 2
Mr. Krishen Lal's KINDER GARDEN 8-7 Pierce .. 3
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's HALAL 7-12 Shiba .. 4
Not run: Don't Boast, Paper Money, Shah Alam, Beeds Luck
Won by 1|2, 1 1|2, 1 1|4.
Time: 1 min. 30 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 80, Places Rs. 30, 15, 53.
Winner trained by K. J. K. Irani

THE HORNBY VELLARD PLATE —6 Furs. Div. II
Mr. Syed Subhan's ARCTIC PRINCESS 8-8 Shiba .. 1
Mr. Ahmed Abbas's PIAREHIND 9-1 Mahomedalli .. 2
Messrs. N. K. and V. Daga's BIRTHDAY PRIDE 8-10 Purtusingh .. 3
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's FULNANA 9-2 Duncombe .. 4
Not run: Moonlight & Shadows, Bara Mulla, Imroz.
Won by Shd., Hd., 1 3|4.
Time: 1 min. 15 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 60, Places Rs. 20, 28, 17.
Winner trained by K. J. K. Irani.

THE KALBADEVI PLATE—1 Mile Div. II
Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Aswani's DIAMOND CAVE 8-5 Purshottam. .. 1
Sir Sultan & Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's GAY BOY 8-8 Amir Ahmed .. 2
Mr. B. A. Thorstenson's CHOPPY 8-7 Shiba .. 3
Mr. M. Jamshedji's WINSOME LADY 9-1 P. Khade 4
Not run: Game Bid, Rafat.
Won by 2 1|4, 1, Nk.
Time: 1 min. 42 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 182, Places Rs. 37, 36, 21.
Winner trained by H. McQuade.

THE TARDEO PLATE—7 Furs.
Maharaja of Idar's FULHURST 8-4 Kheemsingh .. 1
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lakhia's HIROHITO 8-11 P. Khade 2
Mr. E. J. Mashal's PROMETHEUS 8-2 Purtusingh 3
Mrs. Shalini Jadhav's GREAT LADY 8-8 I. Khan .. 4
Not run: Taslaroon, Chilkhat.
Won by 2 1|2, 3 1|4, 3|4.
Time: 1 min. 26 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 16, Places Rs. 11, 15, 13.
Winner trained by Uttam Singh

THE CLERK PLATE—1 1|4 Miles
Mr. R. N. Nazir & The Thakore Saheb of Chuda's PARADAY P. Khade .. 1
Mrs. Badridas Daga's AMARSINGH 8-13 Purtusingh .. 2
Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Aswani's PARKER PRINCE 7-9 Raut 3
Mrs. F. Malone and Mr. Ramnath Kapur's AVENGER 9-2 Medhe .. 4
Not run: Pre Catelan, Magna Carta, My Lucky Star.
Won by 1, 6, 1|2.
Time: 2 mins. 8 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 78, Places Rs. 19, 14, 27.
Winner trained by Akbar Khan

THE HORNBY VELLARD PLATE—6 Furs. Div. I.
Mr. T. A. Husein's RASHTRAPATI 8-7 Kheemsingh .. 1
Mr. P. M. Modi's THUNDERER 8-11 Duncombe .. 2
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's CASANOVA 9-2 Dinkar .. 3
Mr. A. W. Qurashi's GAY PILOT 8-3 Shiba .. 4
Not run: Don't be Silly.
Won by 1 1|2, Shd., 2 3|4.
Time: 1 min. 14 4-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 32, Places Rs. 13, 24, 26.
Winner trained by K. M. Khan.

THE HAINES PLATE—1 Mile 1 Fur.
Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's PASSING BELL 8-10 Shiba .. 1
Mr. Hoosein G. Khairaz's WATCHFUL 9-3 Mahomedalli .. 2
Mrs. D. M. Mistry's SHERE KHAN 9-3 P. Khade .. 3
Mr. Chotey Lal Gupta's BOTTICELLI 9-0 Purtusingh .. 4
Not run: Army & Navy, Dev Kanya, Robert Moori, Nishan
Tote paid: Win Rs. 104, Places Rs. 26, 20, 22.
Winner trained by H. M. Sadiq.

CALCUTTA HOCKEY

CALCUTTA, April 12, (PTI): The following are the results of matches played in the senior division hockey league today:—

Mohun Bagan 2, Bhowanipore 0, Greer Sporting 3, Measurers 0, Mohammedan Sporting 3, Parsees 0. Armenians 2, Saint Thomas Old Pupils Association 1, Port Commissioners 2, Armed Police 1, Dalhousie 1, Police 0.

Hydrogen Triumphs In Australian St. Leger

ST. LEGER, April 12, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. E. R. William's colt Hydrogen (Delville Wood Imp—Sweet) won the Australian Jockey Club St. Leger, run over one mile three quarter furlongs here today.

Hydrogen, starting eight to one on favourite, beat Messrs F. Packer and J. Cardens' sixteen to one chance Pressman by three lengths with Mrs. A. G. Silk and Mrs. L. Newton's Lady Havers, which started at seven to one fifteen lengths away third. There were only three runners.

The race which was worth approximately 2,423 sterling was run in fine sunny weather before a crowd of about fortythousand people.

The winner's time was three minutes 9.5 seconds.

SELECTIONS FOR TODAY'S RACES

By Our Racing Correspondent.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE following are my selections for the Gymkhana race meeting to be held at Mahaluxmi tomorrow:—

THE THAKURLI STAKES
Div. II—3-1/2F

Sal Mubarak — Win
Rupert — Next best

* * *

THE THAKURLI STAKES
Div. I—3-1/2F

Bhupat — Win
Blazer — Next best

* * *

THE DAHNE PLATE—5F

Pardesi — Win
Pretty Town — Next best

* * *

THE McELLIGOTT CHASE—1¼M

Chancellor of the Exchequer — Win
Red Rock — Next best

THE SOUTH DOWN PLATE—6F

Hindamata — Win
Estrellita — Next best
if absent Mrignayani

* * *

THE UMBROLI PLATE—5F

Sweetie — Win
Marquis — Next best

* * *

THE CHOLA PLATE (THE RITZ CUP)—6F

Bhupat — Win
Sal Mubarak — Next best
if absent Steve

* * *

DAY'S BEST:
Pardesi

* * *

DOUBLE:
Pardesi
Bhupat

STAR TWILIGHT WINS ROSEBERY STAKES

LONDON, April 12, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. T. Lawley's Star Twilight won the Rosebery Stakes run over ten furlongs here this afternoon.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Inne's Osborne was second and Lord Rosebery's Peter Flower, was third fourteen ran.

Betting: 100 to 6 Star Twilight, 20 to 1 Osborne, 5 to 1 Peter Flower Anamnestes was five to two favourite.

Won by: Three lengths, with three parts of a length separating second and third.

W. Rickaby rode Peter Flower.

Today's Baseball Game

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Bombers, softball team of the American Association of Western India, will meet "The Steelers" of the Isthmian Steamship "Steel Executive" tomorrow morning at 10 a.m. at the Bombay Provincial Hockey Ground Lloyds Reclamation Ground.

Admission is free and all are cordially invited.

Khare Tries Again

GWALIOR, April 12 (PTI): Dr. N. B. Khare, President of the Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha, is among eight candidates who filed nominations for the bye-election to the House of the People from Gwalior-Shivpurri constituency today.

The bye-election has been caused by the resignation of Mr. V. G. Deshpande, Organising Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, who was also elected from Guna constituency and preferred to retain that seat.

The eight candidates include three Congressmen, three Hindu Mahasabhaites and two Independents.

Indore Match Ends In Draw

INDORE, April 12 (PTI).

The two-day fixture between the Combined Colleges Eleven and the Kandy Cricket Club of Ceylon ended in a draw today.

The scores were: Combined Colleges Eleven 144 and 151 (for six decl.) Kandy Cricket Club 85 and 191 (for seven).

COMBINED COLLEGES (First Innings)	144
KANDY CRICKET CLUB (First Innings)	85
COLLEGES ELEVEN (Second Innings)	
C. N. Nayudu c Kadirgama b Titus	6
Ramchandra Singh b Dharmalingam	24
V. N. Singh c Kadirgama b Titus ...	0
Devi Singh b Titus	18
Bhagwat b Schoorman	11
Sheriff lbw b Schoorman	41
Rattan Singh not out ..	23
R. Shah not out	18
Extras	10
TOTAL (for 6 wkts. decl.)	151

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/14, 2/14, 3-40, 4/61, 5/61, 6-124.

MESSAGE INCOMPLETE

Food Price Increase

SOCIALISTS DEMAND ENQUIRY

POONA, April 12 (PTI): The demand for an immediate appointment of a non-official committee, preferably under the chairmanship of Prof. D. R. Gadgil, noted Indian economist, to inquire into the recent 50 per cent increase in price of food grains, was today made by a rally of the Socialist Party of Maharashtra. Mr. N. G. Goray, Secretary of the Bombay State Socialist Party, presided.

It also demanded that until the inquiry is completed, the Government of Bombay should immediately bring down the prices to the pre-rise level.

Indian Soccer Side Goes Down Fighting

SINGAPORE, April 12, (PTI): The Aryan Gymkhana, one of the strongest club sides from Calcutta, fought gallantly against a powerful combined Indo-Malaya team here today in the first match of their far-east tour, but went down to the home side by four goals to three.

Playing barefooted except for skipper Ratan, goalkeeper Aricknathan and right-half P. Anthony the Gymkhana side delighted 9,000 spectators, mostly Indians with their scientific passing.

At half time neither side had scored, but the Gymkhana wasted during that time no less than nine chances due to poor finishing of their forwards.

The home team drew blood first through its centre-forward Awang who netted the ball six times after resumption of play. The encouraged Indo-Malay combination went further ahead a minute later when inside-right Ismail Esouf neatly connected a ball he wrested from Massey.

Baker, the home side's centre-forward at this stage had to retire for some time due to shock whilst heading a fast shot, but he came back soon after first aid to score the third goal of his side.

For the next nine minutes, it was the turn of the Gymkhana side to attack their opponents' goal and their forward line reeled off three goals in succession, one of them through a penalty. It looked as if they would carry the day but fleet-footed Baker decided the issue in favour of the Indo-Malaya combination when he netted nicely to complete his side's tally of four goals.

Scorers for the Indian side were Nanjundia, Narayan and P. Antony.

Teams:

ARYAN GYMKHANA: Aricknathan; Ratan and Manuel; Shanker, Arickaraj and P. Antony; Sampangi, Narayan, Najundian, F. Antony and Massey.

INDO-MALAYA TEAM: K. Narayanan; Haji Grahan and Johan; P. Suppiah, Harith and S. D. Williams; Bala Ismail Esouf, Awang, Baker, V. Roberts and Rahim Omar.

KARACHI, April 12 (PTI): Pakistan Government have formed a union of four Baluchistan States—Las Bela, Kharan, Mekran, and Kalat. The Khan of Kalat is to head the Union.

Suburban Tennis

VASANT AND LAXMI MERCHANT RETAIN THEIR SINGLES TITLES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

HOLDERS of the men's and women's titles of the Suburban Open Tennis Championships G. Vasant and Miss Laxmi Merchant respectively, found little difficulty in renewing their lease on them this evening at the Bandra Gymkhana.

Vasant found little opposition in Sammy Bharucha whom he beat in two straight sets. The scores of six-four, six-four flatter the loser a great deal, but Vasant was toying with his opponent.

The promising Bombay Gymkhana player Mrs. Jill Roberts, who has been giving a very good account of herself in the open tournaments this year, found in Miss Laxmi Merchant a very formidable rival, and could do no better than collect four games in each of the two sets played in the final.

Steady Chandiramani was rewarded for his perseverence by getting the "B" singles trophy at the expense of M. M. Shinde.

The fourth final of the evening, the veterans doubles resulted in K. Govindji and M. S. Gurtu winning the title, beating K. R. Srinivasan and W. D. Lewis in convincing manner.

The results were.—

Men's Open Singles

Final: G. Vasant beat Sammy Bharucha 6-4, 6-4.

Women's Singles

Final: Miss Laxmi Merchant beat Mrs. Jill Roberts 6-4, 6-4.

Men's "B" Singles

Final: S. J. Chandiramani beat M. M. Shinde 6-2, 6-4.

Veterans Doubles

Final: K. Govindji and M. S. Gurtu beat K. R. Srinivasan and W. D. Lewis 6-2, 6-2.

TODAY'S FINALS

COURT NO. 1: 4-00 p.m. Sammy Bharucha vs. S. J. Chandiramani ("B" challenge round); 5-00 p.m. G. Vasant and K. Govindji vs. K. V. Rai and S. J. Chandiramani (men's doubles); 5-45 p.m. G. Vasant and Miss Laxmi Merchant vs. F. Bekkevold and Mrs. Jill Roberts (mixed doubles).

COURT NO. 2: 4-00 p.m. K. Govindji vs. W. D. Lewis (veteran's singles) 4-45 p.m. Miss Laxmi Merchant and Mrs. M. G. Bhavnani vs. Mrs. Betty Stewart and Mrs. Jill Roberts (women's doubles).

INDIAN NAVY TO GUARD EASTERN WATERS

Plan For Air-Naval Component

CALCUTTA, April 12 (PTI).

VICE-Admiral C. T. M. Pizey, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy, outlining the plans for the navy in the next year, said today that there was no reason why in the future, the Indian navy should not look after the Eastern waters, as the Royal Navy had been doing in the past.

He said that soon naval ships would be built on the East coast at Vizagapatam, while there would be a "first class naval dockyard at Bombay", which was already in the process of expansion.

Speaking at a press conference in the oak-panelled blue drawing room at Raj Bhavan, Vice-Admiral Pizey said the aim of the navy was to have its own air-naval component, and it was intended to acquire an aircraft carrier in the near future.

Meanwhile, the naval establishments were being built up to provide the necessary training to personnel, so that when the carrier was acquired the men "would be ready to walk into it".

The main emphasis was being placed on the naval establishment at Cochin, which would equal in "the next few months or perhaps years, the best that the Royal Navy can provide". There would be a naval air strip able to take naval squadrons from ships.

NEW MEDICINE FOR CANCER

NEW YORK, April 12 (PTI-Reuter): A new Cancer medicine made from the spleen of calves has been reported to the American Association for Cancer Research here.

Dr. George F. Watson, of the Kitchener Clinic, Ontario, said, early cancers were reported to benefit from the treatment and sometimes disappear altogether. But advanced cancers were improved only temporarily.

To make the medicine, calves' spleens are minced and the extract from squeezing this mince is mixed with water. The liquid is then injected under a patient's skin.

Dr. Watson said that in experiments with animals, the cancer disappeared in a high percentage of the cases with the new medicine.

He said, people with early cancer resumed healthy appearances, gained weight, and the cancers decreased or disappeared. In most cases he added these early cancers had not reappeared even after a considerable time.

EDITOR IN TROUBLE

INDORE, April 12 (UPI): Pandit Prahlad Dutt Sharma, editor of 'Apna Raj' a Hindi daily, was arrested last night on a warrant from the municipal magistrate of Indore. The arrest of the editor was effected under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code on a private complaint for publishing an allegedly defamatory news against a big merchant of the city.

He was released on bail.

Robber Arrested

TOKYO, April 12 (PTI-Reuter): Police today arrested Isamu Fuji who allegedly made ten million yen (10,000 sterling) in four hundred robberies from Cabinet Ministers, millionaires, professors and stage and screen artistes.

He was charged today with 23 of the robberies.

I.L.O. Regulations On Working Mothers

NEW DELHI, April 12 (PTI): New International regulations designed to lead to "further progress in the protection of working mothers" will be considered by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation to be held at Geneva from June 4 to 26.

The Pontifical Palestine Mission, established by Pope Pius XII in 1949 to help Arab refugees of the Palestine War reported it had distributed ten million dollars worth of relief funds in the past two years.

Bihar Needs Bridge Over The Ganges

PATNA, April 12 (PTI): A resolution urging the Government of India to undertake the construction of a bridge over the river Ganga in Bihar—preferably in Patna-Mokameh area—was passed at a public meeting held here.

The meeting was held in observance of the "Ganga Bridge Day".

Mr. Lakshmi Narain Sudhamshu, President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, presided.

The resolution said that "Problems of deficit areas in north Bihar that suffer from chronic food shortage cannot be solved unless the Ganga is bridged. The claim of Bihar and West Bengal in this respect should be split up and treated separately and independently of each other. A bridge over the Ganga is essential for commercial and agricultural development of Bihar. It will also greatly help the development of Nepal."

Punjab Reds' Merger Move

(From Our Correspondent)

MOGA, April 12: Sharp resentment among the ranks of the Lal (Red) Communist Party of Punjab (I) and PEPSU has been aroused by the reported efforts on the part of some leaders of the Party to merge the organisation with the Communist Party of India.

A memorandum has been submitted to the negotiating leaders by the protesting workers of the Party that the latter would, under no circumstances, reconcile with "traitors and disruptors."

The only essential prelude to such re-union, they maintain, is the forging out and implementation of a "united front" with the organisation of "mass movements" as its aim.

It may be stated, the negotiating leaders of the Lal Communist Party and the C.P.I. have decided to meet together at Gurdwara Damdama Sahib, Talwandi on April 13, the Baisakhi Day for bringing about the re-union of the two organisations.

5 Ceylonese Students To Study In India

COLOMBO, April 12 (PTI): Five Ceylonese students have been provisionally selected under the Government of India cultural scholarship scheme for studies in Indian universities, the Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon announced.

The selected candidates are: Miss Pathmasani Saravanamuthu for M.Sc. in Botany and Zoology at Madras University; Mr. Antony Xavier Fernando for M.Sc. in Statistics at Madras University or Travancore University; Mr. R. Sivalingam for B.A. B.T. at Banaras Hindu University; Mr. C. T. Mathew for M.B.B.S. at Mysore University and Mr. M.A. Ramaswamy for B.Com. at the Banaras Hindu University.

"Biggest Library In The World"

MOSCOW, April 12 (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet paper 'Pravda' claimed that the Lenin State Library in Moscow—containing 15 million books in 160 languages on 130 miles of shelves—was the biggest in the world.

Priority To Schemes That Raise Production Of Food & Raw Materials

JAIPUR, April 11 (PTI).

MR. G. L. MEHTA, Member of the Planning Commission, today stated that the Commission gave priority to schemes which would develop material and technical resources and in particular, increase production of food and raw materials within a short period of time.

It had, therefore, not been possible to include several projects whether of irrigation or power or industries which required to be started from the scratch and needed large resources, he said.

Mr. Mehta who was addressing a meeting organised by various public institutions added that nevertheless the programme had been made to fit into the broad development pattern. And through a programme of co-ordinated public expenditure by the Centre and the States on the development of certain basic industries, the Planning Commission hoped to lay the foundation for wider and speedier development.

Referring to the importance attached by the Commission to the development of small scale and rural industries, Mr. Mehta said that the problem of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas had to be faced with courage.

Organised and large scale industries, he said, had their own difficulties; yet they were in a position to bring them to the attention of the authorities or solve them with their larger financial resources.

He disclosed that the Planning Commission had a programme of studying the problems of about a dozen small scale industries with the assistance of State Governments and Central Ministries. The primary responsibility of developing such industries, however, rested on the State Governments and local authorities, he said.

As regards Rajasthan, Mr. Mehta said, the Planning Commission had discussed the question of including the Chambal Valley Project in the Commission's plan with the representatives of Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat Governments. The Plan had generally been approved and its details were under preparation. The Commission had also accepted the State Government's proposal under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement for the setting up of community projects in Sawai Madhopur.

Mr. Tikkaram Paliwal Chief Minister, presided over the meeting.

Thousands Die In Bolivian Revolt

LA PAZ (Bolivia), April 12 (UPA): The extreme Right-wing National Revolutionary Movement overthrew the Military Government of Bolivia on Friday after three days of bloody revolt in which thousands died.

The Right-wing National Revolutionary movement (MNR) was in control throughout Bolivia on Friday and Hernan Siles, civilian leader of the revolt, assumed power as provisional head of the Government.

HELEN KELLER TO TOUR FAR EAST

NEW YORK, April 12 (UPA): Helen Keller, whose triump over the triple afflictions of blindness, deafness and inability to speak have made her world famous, will leave on Easter Sunday on April 13 for a tour of the Near East.

She will fly to Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Israel

Her trip is sponsored by the American Foundation for Overseas Blind Inc.

Fire Wipes Out Entire Village

RAZILKA (Ferozepore District), April 12 (PTI): The entire village of Lalowali, three miles north of here, was wiped out by a fire which engulfed, all the 100 huts. Eleven heads of cattle were also destroyed in the fire.

Representations have been made to the State Rehabilitation Department to give immediate relief to the victims.

POLICE SWOOP ON DACOIT HIDE-OUT

Two Shot Dead

SECUNDERABAD, April 11 (UPI): A police party headed by the District Superintendent of Police, Nanded, which is hunting after the murderer of Mr. Tiwari, Police Sub-Inspector, swooped upon a hide-out of dacoits and it is reported shot dead two of the dacoits, Ramayya and Rambha when they attempted to escape. These killed dacoits are believed to be associates of Bhagwan Singh gang.

It may be recalled that when Sub-Inspector Tiwari visited Bokhar on duty he was assailed by the Bhagwan Singh's gang and was shot dead.

PERSECUTED FOR HIS OPINION

VATICAN CITY, April 12 (UPA): The Vatican newspaper, Osservatore Romano, said yesterday that M. Josef Hlouch Bessoho of Budejovice, Czechoslovakia, was removed from his diocese and put under house confinement.

It said the "pretext used by authorities against Monsignor Hlouch was that he was 'confined in a certain locality outside the diocese of Budejovice because of his negative stand regarding the rights of the Church toward the Republic."

EXPLOSION IN FESTIVAL

Ten Persons Injured

PURI, April 12 (PTI): Ten persons including some boys, were injured, in an explosion of gun powder early yesterday morning after a night long celebration of a local festival in Dolmandasahi in Puri town. All the injured have received serious injuries.

It is stated that the gun powder was meant to be used for sound effect in a dance

U.S. Steel Corporation Files A Suit

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPA) The United States Steel Corporation filed suit in the Federal Court today seeking return of its Government seized properties.

It asked a declaratory judgment that the seizure was illegal.

Britain's Long Range Jet-Bomber

LONDON, April 12 (PTI-Reuter): Britain's fastest long range jet-bomber the Vickers Valiant No. 2 made its first flight from Vickers aerodrome here yesterday. It was in the air for five minutes.

The first valiant crashed in flames.

PINAY CLEARS ONE MORE HURDLE

PARIS, April 12 (PTI-Reuter): French Premier Antonie Pinay early today cleared another hurdle when the Council of the Republic, Upper House of Parliament, passed his "save the franc" budget bill in substantially the form in which it was passed by the National Assembly.

"MR. PEPSU" CONTEST

PATIALA, April 12 (PTI): A contest for the selection of "Mr. PEPSU" will be held at Patiala on April 25.

The contest is open to all those who reside in PEPSU. Those who are between the age of 20 and 30 are eligible for the contest

Rajasthan Assembly

Opposition Plea For Prohibition

JAIPUR, April 12 (PTI): Suggestions ranging from the introduction of complete prohibition to compulsory free primary education and a radical revision of procurement policy were made by opposition members on Friday during the third day's debate on the budget in the Rajasthan State Assembly.

Several members of the Sanyukat Dal expressed their disapproval of the Agricultural Tax while Mr. Hardev Joshi (Congress) defending its levy said the tax would affect only those whose income was Rs. 10,000 and more. The success of the budget lay not in its deficit or surplus character but in the spirit of service with which the proposals were implemented.

Mr Kumbha Ram Arya (Congress), former Minister, said increase in police expenditure was no remedy to lawlessness which would never be effectively suppressed till the tone and quality of police administration substantially improved. Police officers were mostly unfamiliar with the region while those who once helped in the protection of the weak had said goodbye to their chivalrous traditions.

Mr. Mansingh (Sanyukat Dal) urged the introduction of complete prohibition and to meet the loss he suggested a ceiling of Rs. 500 be fixed in salaries of officials. He said expenditure should be based on population principle in urban and rural areas.

NEW CABINET IN TUNISIA

TUNIS, April 12 (PTI-Reuter): M. Salah Eddine Baccouche, who became Prime Minister of Tunisia after the French arrest of his predecessor, M. Mohammed Chenik, today presented a Cabinet of non-party officials to the Bey and announced that it would be only "transitional" administration, confined to administrative duties.

M. Baccouche said, the Cabinet would serve only until the French-sponsored reforms became effective.

The Bey received the Cabinet and installed them in office in a ceremony lasting only seven minutes.

M. Baccouche said he would press the French authorities for speedy appeasement measures.

He expected several hundred political detainees to be released within the next day or two, he declared

The new Prime Minister said today that his Government would resign "to open the way to new Government reflecting Tunisian aspirations" after the Franco-Tunisian Commission had discussed the approved constitutional reforms in the protectorate.

Sale Of Iron & Steel Without Permit

NEW DELHI, April 12: The Government of India have decided to permit registered stockists in all the States to sell, without permit, steel which was in their possession on January 1, 1952, but has not so far been released by the State authorities. A notification giving effect to this decision has been published in a gazette of India Extraordinary dated April 12, 1952.

This permission will not only afford some relief to the stockists but will also enable persons who are in urgent need of steel to get it.

Soviet Delegation Returns From Bombay

LONDON, April 12 (PTI-Reuter): The delegation of Soviet intellectuals led by the well known writer Nikolai Tikhonov returned to Moscow from Bombay yesterday after spending three weeks in India, according to a Tass news agency message last night.

The delegation of Pakistan Medical Association, which was scheduled to leave for Moscow on April 20, will now leave on May 11.

Hand-Made Goods On Sale At Khadi Bhandar

INDIA is and always has been, essentially, an agricultural country. This means that the majority of the people live in villages and "till the land" as a means of livelihood.

The people of India's villages have, from time immemorial, manifested their skill in handicrafts. Countless generations of these simple rural folk slowly developed their inherent artistic talent, until today their skill in fashioning aritcles of exquisite and lasting beauty which is the envy of the Western World.

When India won her independence, the Government considered it one of their prime duties to encourage handicrafts. Lack of proper marketing facilities constituted a major problem to the sale of goods.

The Bombay Suburban District Villages Industries Association came into being for just this purpose—to provide efficient marketing facilities. This Association introduced into the industrial towns, handicrafts from the remotest villages of India. They started Central Supply Depots ("Purvatha Bhandar") and local agencies to organise the display and sale of rural handicrafts.

The Khadi and Gramodyog Bhandar is such a Central Supply Depot and listed below in brief are the hand-made goods on sale:

TOYS: Robust and colourful playthings made from papier Mache, by the master craftsmen of Jaipur, Agra and Lucknow.

IVORY-INLAID WOODWORK: From trays to drawing room furniture. A wide range of innumerable articles of daily use—beauty expressed in wood by the artisans of Kashmir, Mysore, Punjab, Honawar, etc.

BRASS AND COPPERWARE: Ornaments designed in colour and carving an age-old art perfected by the people of Muradbad.

TOILET REQUISITES: Shaving brushes, hair-brushes, hair-pins, powder-bowls etc.—useful long-lasting from many rural areas.

CURIOS: Carved in artistic patterns of exquisite beauty—from Delhi, Travancore and Jaipur.

WICKERWORK: Baskets and mats in all sizes from Madura and Punjab.

STATIONERY: Paper and books handmade in Poona and Sabarmati, Sanganer, Erondoli, Junner.

AHIMSAK LEATHERWARE: Hand bags, purses, suit cases, chappals and shoes prepared from the leather of naturally dead cattle only and tanned and finished at the Research Training and Production Centre of the Bombay Suburban District Villages Industries Association at Kora Kendra, Village Shimpavali, Taulka Borivli Dist. Thana.

PURE KHADDAR: Ready-made coats, bush-coats, shirts, hosiery, ties, bed-linen, table linen, suitings from all over India—sold without yarn exchange manufactured from Khadi and certified by the All India Spinners Association.

SHAWLS: The famed ring shawls from Kashmir Famous wool "Shah Tush" prepared under supervision and certificate of A.I.S.A.

SAREES: Printed and plain hand-spun and hand-woven—from Andhra and Bihar, Hyderabad and Meerut. Suited to the tastes and fashions of all states.

KHADI DRESS MATERIAL: Hand-woven and hand-spun in variety of colours and shades from All India Spinners Association certified Production Centres.

SANDALWOOD: Ornaments and utility articles from Mysore and Honawar.

BUTTONS AND STUDS: For men and women, carved and coloured from pure ivory—from Saurashtra.

MISCELLANEOUS: Brocades from Banaras, glass bangles from Firozbad, pottery from Khurja (Uttar Pradesh). Honey from Kashmir, Honawar and Mahabaleshwar, til oil from bullock oil pressing Ghanis in Bombay and suburban districts.

It will pay you to visit Khadi and Gramodyog Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road where these specimens of the craftsman's art from all over the country are displayed for your approval under one roof.

KHADI WITHOUT YARN EXCHANGE

In a land like India, which has about seven lakh villages, it stands to reason that the majoriry of its population are farmer—and agriculture the main pursuit of the masses.

Unless, therefore, the lot of the villager can be improved, his interests taken care of, and his standard of living raised, no real progress can be achieved.

To help these people, Mahatma Gandhi evolved the idea of the manufacture by hand of homespun yarn, which later came to be known as Khaddar.

Now that Independence has been won, many people have become apathetic to the use of Khaddar. Rather than laboriously spin the yarn that will fetch them, in exchange, the equivalent of woven Khaddar, people are now buying mill made cloth.

Therefore, in order to encourage the use of Khaddar, the A.I.S.A. (the body which controls the production and sale of Khaddar and guarantees it now allows the various certified sale centres to sell Khaddar WITHOUT demanding in return, from the purchasers, the raw yarn equivalent of what they buy.

Khaddar, certified by the A.I.S.A. is now available in abundance at any one of the certified sales Centres. In order to keep the sacred memory of Gandhiji alive and also because it has played so symbolic a part in the achievement of Independence, YOU should use Khaddar wherever possible. In purchasing Khaddar and using it, you will also be helping the villagers who produce it.

At the Khadi and Gramodyog Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, Khaddar Cloth of various counts is available and ready made clothes can also be had. Among other Khaddar-made articles you will find pyjamas, Kurtas, coatings, shirtings, sarees, dhoties, jackets and caps—in white and various colours.

In addition to the above, hand-spun silks of the finest quality from Bihar, Bengal and Kashmir are available — also Silks in a wide range of designs from Utkal a noteworthy characteristic of this cloth being that the designs on the cloth are also hand-woven and not printed. A wide range of linen is also manufactured in various colours including bed-spreads, table cloths, counterpanes, towels, curtain materials, etc.

FUTURE OF ERITREA

Talks On Federation With Ethiopia

ERITREA, April 12 (PTI-Reuter): Ethiopia's Foreign Minister Akilou Habtewold left yesterday by air for Addis Ababa, after three weeks' stay here in which he discussed Eritrea's forthcoming Federation with Ethiopia.

Before he left, he said, he had had talks with the British administration and the United Nations Commissioner in Eritrea, Dr. Eduardo Anza Matienzo, about federal responsibilities.

A press release issued by the United Nations Commissioner said Dr. Matienzo was preparing a final draft for the Eritrean constitution.

Fire Renders 300 Homeless

NAGPUR, April 12 (PTI): A fire raging for several hours rendered about three hundred persons homeless and destroyed grain worth Rs. 20,000 in village Kajara in Durg district, according to a report received here today.

Five heads of cattles also perished in the fire.

Police Raids In Lahore

LAHORE, April 12 (PTI): The Lahore police on Friday raided the houses of two leading workers of the Islam League. The raids were carried out under the Punjab Public Safety Act.

The police carried away some photographs of Allama Mashriqi, the founder-president of the League.

RANGOON, April 12 (PTI): Mrs. M A. Shakoor, mother of the Indian Ambassador to Burma, died here today of heart failure.

Jagirdari Abolition In Bhopal State

WITHOUT COMPENSATION

BHOPAL, April 12 (PTI).

ABOLITION of Jagirdari in Bhopal State will be without compensation, according to ministerial sources here. They believed that the question of compensation would not create any constitutional difficulty as in their view Jagirdars in the State did not hold proprietory rights over their lands.

They said proprietory rights over all land belonged to the State and the Jagirdars held only tenancy rights conferred on them as gifts by Rulers. The State Government is now understood to be finalising the draft bill to usher in this reform.

The Chief Minister, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma's announcement at Tarauli two days ago that Jagirdari would be abolished in the State "shortly, come what may", is interpreted here to mean that the contemplated measure would be given high priority. in the Legislature which meets here for the first time on April. 24.

There are in all 120 Jagirs in the State of which 44 are held by members of the royal family and their relatives by blood and marriage.

According to the old revenue records, jagirs yield a total annual revenue of nearly eight lakh of rupees and cover over 600 villages or one-thord of the total area of the State.

How To Win 1952 Election

TRUMAN'S TIPS TO DEMOCRATS

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPA)

President Truman told fellow Democrats today that they will win the 1952 election if they repeat the "give 'em hell" campaign on which he won four years ago.

In a letter of thanks to Democrats who had written in since he announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election, the President drew a parallel between the 1948 and the 1952 political scene.

The lettehr was reproduced in a weekly newspaper which goes to 60,000 party officials and workers.

"It is a curious how things repeat themselves," Mr. Truman wrote. "Now again in 1952 some people are saying that a Democrat cannot be elected President in 1952. Well, they were wrong in 1948 and they are wrong now. A Democrat could and did win in 1948; a Democrat can win in 1952—and a Democrat will win if we fight the kind of hard-hitting campaign on the issues that won in 1948."

The President expressed confidence that the Democrats can win regardless of their candidate. He expressed no preference for the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees asserting that the Party had many to chose from and whatever the choice "they will be good ones."

NEW RULE FOR PRIVILEGE

(Continued from Page 12)

to some of the words contained in it.

Another provision made is that a select committee report need not be signed by every member. A selsct committee's report will in future be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the committee. In case the Chairman is absent or is not readily available. the committee will choose another member to sign the report on its behalf.

It is not clear whether minutes of dissent or minority reports will continue to be published along with the main report or whether minority reports will simply be recorded in the proceedings of the committee, as is done in the parliaments of other countries.

There is a new provision that no document submitted to a select committee can be withdrawn or altered without the knowledge and approval of the committee.

War With Bows And Arrows

A SOUTH MOLUCCAN VENTURE

DARWIN, (North Australia), April 12 (PTI-Reuter): Armed with bows and arrows, 3,000 soldiers under an Ambonese colonel and 20,000 Alfoer guerillas have been fighting for two years "the most unpublicised war in the world" against the Indonesians, a self-styled Ambonese Minister, Pieter Lokolla, said here today.

Mr. Lokolla, who described himself as the Food and Supply Minister of the South Moluccan republic, said they were fighting 700 miles north of here on the island of Ceram in the Indonesian Republic, where he claims uranium has recently been discovered.

Lokolla left Darwin in January in a vessel believed to be making for Ceram, but the Dutch ordered it to return to Darwin when it called at Masoel island in the Dutch New Guinea.

Mr. Lokolla said the South Moluccans wanted to become a member of the Republic of Indonesia—"but not at the expense of their independence." He said his Government has applied to the United Nations for recognition.

Dead Sea Find

ITHACA, NEW YORK, April 12 (PTI-Reuter): Important old testament records, including a pair of tightly rolled bronze sheets engraved with a Hebrew text, have been found in a cave region on the Dead Sea, it was announced at Cornell University here.

Professor Detweiler, Chairman of the Jerusalem School Committee of the American schools of Oriental Research, a sponsor of the expendition which made the discoveries, said the bronze sheets which were the most important of the finds, bore eight feet of text in square hebrew letters.

Although only a fragment of the text was legible professor Detweiler said he thought the find would prove "highly significant"

Besides the scrolls, fragments of biblical and other texts were also found, the professor said.

The expedition was carried out in march in the cave region on the north west shore of the dead sea, where archaeologists in 1948 made one of the most important biblical discoveeries in recent years—a hebrew text of the book of Isaiah, and other early biblical manuscripts.

FOUR MILLS TO CLOSE NIGHT SHIFTS

AHMEDABAD, April 12 (PTI): Four more mills have put up notices to close night shifts from next month.

The total number of mills closing night shifts comes to 24 out of 60 mills in Ahmedabad affecting about 25,000 workers.

A spokesman of the industry said: "Production of cloth still exceeds the oftake; if the recent improvement in demand leads to clearance of stocks, the mills will not give effect to the their notices".

CEYLON INDIANS' FRANCHISE

India Government's Concern

NEW DELHI, April 12 (PTI).

THE Government of India have felt grave concern at the possibility of a large number of Ceylon citizens of Indian origin being unable to exercise the vote in the forthcoming general elections in the island, according to official sources in Delhi.

The Government, it is learnt, have instructed its High Commissioner in Ceylon to make strong representations to the Ceylon Government about this matter. The Commissioner has been requested to suggest that at least those Indians who were on the electoral register of 1949 and who had subsequently applied for Ceylon citizenship should be given the vote.

Up to August 6, 1951, the last date for registration of applications for Ceylon citizenship under the India and Pakistan citizenship act of Ceylon 1950, over two and a quarter lakh Indians have registered. However, there are only about 8,500 Indians on the 1950 electoral roll which will be used for the forthcoming elections. This in effect means that less than one-twentieth of Indian voters who exercised the vote in 1948 Ceylon General Elections will be able to vote. Even in The electoral roll of 1949, there were over 165,000 Indians eligible to vote on the register.

If the Ceylon Government so desire it could, it is pointed out here, issue necessary ordinance on the lines of the formula suggested by the Government of India, so that the vast number of Ceylon Indians may not be disenfranchised.

NEWS AGENCY MAN AS HEAD OF STATE

BUENOS AIRES, April 12 (PTI-Reuter): Bolivia's capital La Paz was today burying its dead after an Easter Week on bloody revolution in which more than 2,000 people are said to have died.

The revolution ended in triumph for the forces of the National Revolutionary Movement (M.N.R.) and the country's Government is now in the hands of Dr. Hernan Siles Surzo, an American news agency translater until a few years ago who assumed power as provisional head of the state.

Dr. Victor Paz Estensoro, exiled leader of the M.N.R., will go to La Paz from here as soon as transport can be arranged.

Mossadeq's Charge Against British Agents

TEHERAN, April 12 (PTI).

THE Persian Prime Minister Dr. Mossadeq, was reported to have told more than 60 newly elected deputies of the Majlis (lower house of the Persian Parliament) today: "British agents had tried to kill me. Now they are trying to destroy my plans."

Dr. Mossadeq was addressing the deputies assembled at his residence informally to hear from him a report on the affairs of the nation.

He also told them British agents inside and outside the country had frustrated Persia's hope of selling at least five million tons of oil to other customers after the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company had been nationalised last year.

He described the British charge D'Affairs in Teheran, Mr. George Middleton, as "an intelligent man who has not served in colonies before."

Therefore, Dr. Mossadeq said, he would not pay credence to reports that Mr. Middleton was interfering in Persian internal affairs during his visit to South Persia.

Mr. Middleton is now on a tour of Shiraz, Ispahan and other southern towns. He is due to return to Teheran tomorrow.

The deputies are to confer among themselves at Parliament House tomorrow to discuss the date for inauguration of the new Parliament.

The Persian Senate today approved the Government's imposition of Martial Law in Teheran.

BUDGET PLAN

Iran has begun her new year, determined to put her national budget on a non-revenue-from-oil basis.

Immediately after the failure of the International Bank Mission to solve the oil question, Iranian leaders, including the Premier, Dr. Mosadegh urged the people to "forget the revenue from oil for the time being" and concentrate on building up their economy without taking into account the revenue from oil.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK

Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh has received a cable from Torkild Riebern, a representative of the World Bank, expressing the hope that negotiations might soon be resumed between the Bank and the Persian Government for a solution of the oil dispute, according to an authoritative source.

Mr. Rieber was a member of the World Bank Mission, which recently negotiated with the Persian Government in Teheran.

Gadgil Replies To Critics

CENTRAL P.W.D. MORE OFTEN MALIGNED UNJUSTIFIABLY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. N. V. GADGIL, Minister for Works, Production and Supply, Government of India, admitted here today that the Central Public Works Department was not as perfect an instrument as it should be.

Mr. Gadgil who was addressing the All-India Conference of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors, was replying to the charges of inefficiency and corruption made from certain quarters against some of the Government departments including the Central Public Works Department. He, however, added that from his personal experience of four years he could say that the Central PWD was more often maligned without adequate justification.

TRIBUTE TO JUNIORS

It was true, continued the Minister, that there were today quite a number of junior officers holding the responsible posts of executive engineers and even other senior posts. This was inevitable in view of the fact that with the partition, several officers both Indians and Europeans had left the Central PWD. Nevertheless, the position today was better than what it was two years back. Some of the junior officers in spite of their brief length of service, were quite competent, particularly those who had high academic qualifications, and who entered through the doors of open competitive examinations. He was confident that within the next few years whatever defects existed in the Department would vanish.

Referring to restrictive controls on building materials like cement, steel, etc., the Minister explained that Government's policy was not to continue such controls beyond the time they were absolutely necessary. He was sure that as production improved, they were bound to hear less and less of controls.

Mr. Gadgil thanked the Builders' Association of India under whose auspices the Conference had been convened, for their close co-operation with Government through valuable suggestions and advice on matters of building construction. He said that some of the suggestions were under the active consideration of the Committee of Experts appointed by the Government. Government had also appointed another Committee to examine and suggest ways and means for the improvement in the organisation and the working of the Central P.W.D. and of some of the allied departments engaged in construction work.

Referring to the necessity of an all-India organisation to represent the Construction Industry as suggested by the Association, the Minister said: "I can tell you I have got the fullest sympathy for your proposals and wish you goodspeed and success in your endeavours. It is the policy of the Government to give due recognition to representative bodies as yours and due weight to the constructive criticism made by such bodies."

NO SPECIAL FAVOUR

The Minister repudiated the suggestion that "more favourable terms were offered to foreign contracting firms." He said: "I cannot think of any single instance in which any such special favour had been shown to any foreign firm."

Earlier, Dr. G. S. Dugal stated in the course of his presidential address that Indian firms had acquitted themselves creditably in the field of straightforward civil engineering works as well as highly specialised ones. Yet, it could not be reasonably said that the construction trade was well organised in the country. This was evident from the casual study of the tendered quotations of various firms for the same job.

Mr. B. P. Kapadia, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates from all over the country who numbered about 300.

In the afternoon the conference passed several important resolutions pertaining to the building industry. One of the resolutions appealed to the Government to take immediate steps to modify the conditions of the standard form of contract.

PRESS IS FREE, BUT NOT JOURNALISTS

(Continued from Page 12)

he believed that without the help and co-operation of the working journalist, it was not possible to conduct a newspaper. A contented staff, he said, could only produce their best. He assured the working journalists that proprietors would try their very best to do as much as possible for their welfare.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, well known journalist, said that newspapers were sentinels of liberty of the country. Newspapers, he said, were not created by proprietors but by working journalists. They should, therefore, fight for their rights and organise themselves to get justice done to them.

Messages wishing success to the conference were received amongst others, from Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and broadcasting, Government of India, Mr. J. Taylor, President, National Union of Journalists, London Mr. Harrymartin, President, American Newspaper Guild. Mr. Sydney E. Pratt, General Secretary of the Australian Journalists Association and Andhra Provincial Journalists Association.

The Ceylon Government is considering the question of providing degree courses and holding superior service examinations through the medium of the national languages, Sinhalese and Tamil. It is learnt that a Commission is shortly to be appointed to inquire into and report on the question.

Local Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, April 12.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed today. Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1,680 to Rs. 1,682-8.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, April 12.

Calcutta advices were quiet today but the local market is influenced by new type of weekly settlement business. So far no business in forward is being done under the Bullion Exchange rules and it is likely that it will take some weeks to clear the remaining difficulties.

Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 159-8 to Rs. 160 while Spot Gold was placed at Rs. 90-8 to Rs. 91 Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 64-8 to Rs. 65.

Arrivals of Silver were 9 to 10 bars and the offtake was 12 bars. Gold arrivals were 5 to 7 thousand tolas against the offtake of 10 thousand tolas Silver after advancing at Rs. 161 steadied at Rs. 160/12 and Gold was quoted at Rs. 91.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, April 12.

The local produce market was fairly steady with restricted business. Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 28-12 and Madras Coromandal were placed at Rs. 27-12. Bold were quoted at Rs. 27-4. Groundnut oil local mills was quoted at Rs. 46, upcountry Rail Receipts were placed at Rs. 15. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 25 and Satna was placed at Rs. 23-8. Linseed oil was quoted at Rs. 15-8. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 17 and Khurrani at Rs. 26 Castorseeds Bold were quoted at Rs. 22-8 and Small at Rs. 24-8 Madras ready were placed at Rs. 25, Castoroil first pressure was quoted at Rs. 17-8 and the bazar quality at Rs. 15-4. Castorseeds May delivery was done at Rs. 132-8 to Rs. 133 but later business was suspended for Valan purposes.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, April 12.

2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	6	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1955	98	0	0
2-1/2 p.c 1961	89	14	0
2-3/4 p c. 1960	93	4	0
2-3/4 p c 1962	90	14	0
2-3/4 p.c 1976	83	0	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	99	12	0
3 p.c. 1957	97	8	0
3 p.c. 1958	97	7	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con ..	80	13	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	92	8	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	95	4	0
3 p.c. 1964	92	8	0
3 p.c 1966-68	90	0	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	86	8	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1954-59	100	8	0
4 p.c 1960-70	101	10	0
4-1/2 p.c 1955-60	103	8	0
4-1/2 p.c 1958-68	105	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p. c. Bombay 1952 ..	94	8	0
3 p c. Bombay 1958 ..	98	4	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1960 ..	96	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. U.P 1961 ..	92	0	0
2-3/4 p c Madras 1961 ..	92	0	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1955 ..	99	8	0
3 p c Punjab 1958 ..	98	8	0
3 p c. Punjab 1952 ..	106	0	0
3 p.c Madras 1952-53 ..	100	4	0
3 p c. U P 1952	100	8	0
3 p.c NWF 1952	111	0	0
4 p.c Bom Muni ...	100	12	0
5 p.c Bom Muni 1959	107	8	0
3 p.c Bom Muni 1954	104	0	0
3-1/4 p c Muni 1965 ..	95	0	0
3-1/4 p. c. 1977	89	8	0
4 p.c BPT -1970 ...	100	12	0

Paper Prices

BOMBAY, April 12.

Vaishakh delivery .... 1800 to 1850

Produce Receipts

BOMBAY, April 12.

Cotton Bales	10734
Groundnuts cwts	5226
Castorseeds cwts	6311
Linseed cwts	1308
Tilseed cwts	1655
Cottonseed cwts	2057
Gram	6434
Sugar	3299
Rice	8264
Surnay	2227
Wheat	1374230
Jowar	111984
Myrabolams	1181
Poppyseed	377
Mawra	153

NEW YORK COTTON

Ending On Higher Ground

NEW YORK, April 12 (UPA): Cotton futures ended the holiday shortened week on a higher ground to climax a period of irregular fluctuations.

At Friday's close, the list ruled 12 to 30 points—60 cents to 1.50 dollars—higher than the preceding week.

Dealers said background factors causing the recurring rallies included revival of inflationary sentiment along with multiplying military orders of large quantities of cotton goods and concern over the delayed start of new crop work.

The inflationary sentiment was encouraged by the belief that labour's drive for higher wages, particularly in the steel industry, might start another round in the price spiral.

The market's evening up in nearby May delivery before the first notice day provided another trading feature.

As the week closed the open position in May totalled 701,100 bales. Cerificated stock amounted to 94,018 bales

Hyderabad Food Prices To Rise

ANNOUNCEMENT SOON

HYDERABAD, (Dn) April 12 (PTI): Dr. M. Chenna Reddy, Hyderabad's Supply Minister, who returned here today after talks with Food and Transport officials of the Government of India, said that increased prices of foodgrains in the State, following the withdrawal of the food subsidy by the Centre, would be announced in another two weeks.

"I was trying to make the increase as small as possible, he added

Mr. Reddy said that Hyderabad would shortly be getting 22 to 25 thousand tons of wheat and 18 thousand tons of jowar from the Centre. The State will get two to three thousand tons of rice for the current month.

Mr. Reddy revealed that he was trying to increase the present three ounces of rice content of the ration but he could not say when he would be able to do so.

The Government of Bhopal has approved the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for settlement of 43 families of Bijories, a criminal tribe in Berasia Tehsil, 30 miles from Bhopal, it is learned.

U.S. RUBBER POLICY

Change Will Help Stabilise Market

COLOMBO, April 12 (PTI). Ceylon's rubber market may have greater stability if the reported U.S. Government proposal to relax control on the use of natural rubber is correct, according to trade circles here.

According to reliable reports, the U.S. authority is shortly expected to announce a restoration of natural rubber consumption control to the pre-Korean War basis.

This will mean that the trade in America will be permitted to take in about 250,000 tons of rubber annually, in addition to the quantities which are already permitted.

Rubber interests in Ceylon feel that a change in American policy at this stage would help to at least create a greater stability in the market and help much to restore confidence in the U.S. Government.

The price of rubber is fluctuating between levels of Rs. 1.45 and Rs. 1.50 per lb. for sometime.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, April 12.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	2	0
150 D. Ready Japan	3	7	0
120 D. Ready Italy	3	12	0
150 D. Ready Italy	3	6	6
150 D. Box April			680
150 D. Box May			693

April Highest 686 Lowest 678.

Ceylon To Reduce Tea Duty

COLOMBO, April 12 (PTI): Tea duty in Ceylon may be pruned to Indian level, an usually reliable source said today.

The source added that the "duty would be lowered to the level of the Indian export duty which was considerably lower." Such a move was calculated to remove the handicap to Ceylon in the competition with Indian and Indonesian producers.

At the recent annual general meeting of the Low Country Products Association, Mr. Thomas Amarasuriā, the retiring Chairman had pointed out that the Indian duty was 19 cts. lower than the duty in Ceylon, and Indonesia had abolished the export duty altogether.

DRY BATTERIES FOR RADIO RECEIVERS

NEW DELHI, April 12: The batteries sectional committee of the Indian Standards Institution has recently issued the draft Indian standard specification for leclanche type dry batteries for radio receivers.

The draft standard lays down the dimensional and performance requirements, and specifies material of construction for three types of batteries, designated as A, B and C, for filament heating, plate current and grid bias respectively. For the intermittent discharge test, the equipment and atmospheric conditions have been prescribed.

The draft standard has been issued in circulation in India and abroad for comments, the last date for the receipt of which is July 2, 1952. Comments may be sent to the Director, Indian Standards Institution, 19 University Road, Civil Lines, Delhi 8.

NAGPUR WHEAT PRICES STEADY

NAGPUR, April 12 (PTI): Wholesale prices of wheat and other commodities which started improving last week, after touching the lowest levels towards the end of last month, kept up a steady pace throughout this week.

Easy sentiment prevailed in the Nagpur markets during the week.

Stock position of most of the commodities was reported satisfactory

London Money Market

LONDON, April 12 (PTI-Reuter): Early week found shortloan conditions very difficult in Lombard Street and at one time it looked as if recourse to Bank of England might be inevitable but fair amount of help which mostly indirect averted this step. Apart from slight easing around midweek, money was in demand throughout, particularly towards weekend, when it was needed for revenue payment and wages bills and a small amount shooting out undertaken by special buyer. Quite often two and quarter per cent was paid against treasury bills though 2-3/1 was general rate.

Applications for 210 million Sterling bills totalled 297,150 thousand Sterling of which 260 million alloted at 47 shillings 0.14 per cent. Next week 200 million Sterling treasury bills offered

Pakistan Completes Jute Quota

NEW DELHI, April 12 (PTI): With the announcement of a new quota of jute export for India of nearly 8.12 lakh bales, the Pakistan Government completes her entire commitment of exports of 35 lakh bales under the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement, it is learnt here

Ball-Bearing Industry

JAIPUR, April 12: Mr. G. L. Mehta, Chairman of the Tariff Commission, and Dr. Narayanswami Naidu and Mr. B. N. Adarkar, members, today concluded their talks with representatives of the Ball-Bearing Industry here on the various aspects of the industry in connection with the claim of the industry for protection or assistance.

The formal public enquiry will take place at Bombay in the first wek of May.

Good Friday Ceremonies At Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, April 12 (PTI-Reuter): Arab Legion guards armed with sub-machine guns cleared the way for the Easter procession along the Via Dolorosa, the road followed by Christ to Calvary.

The boundaries between Israel and Jordan were thrown open to allow Christian pilgrims to cross from Israel into Jerusalem's old city to take part in the procession and the ceremonies at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

An hour after dawn on Sunday, Jaffa Gate, impassable since the Arab-Jewish war left the Holy City in 1948, will be opened to allow members of the Jerusalem consular corps to take the shortest route to the holy sepulchre to attend resurrection ceremonies of the Holy Week.

Hundreds of devout Christian pilgrims yesterday re-enacted the suffering of the saviour in the procession headed by 12 Catholic monks carrying a large wooden cross on their shoulders through the narrow cobbled roads and under the low arched bazaars crowded with Arab villagers.

Hymns swelled and echoed through the old city's streets as the procession halted at each of the 14 stations of the Cross, while the participants knelt and prayed.

At the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Christianity's holiest shrine, the ceremony of the Holy Fire took place commemorating the earthquake which was reputed to have occurred when Christ was crucified.

The Good Friday ceremonies reached their climax at night when an effigy of Christ was taken down from the Cross on Calvary, annointed with oil and laid in the tomb.

Raw Wool Export

BOMBAY, Saturday: A small quantity of raw wool remaining as yet unutilised will be licensed for export, according to a notification issued here today by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay

The notification states that "applications together with shipping bills are invited for export of this wool by steamers arriving in port on or before April 30, 1952, to be submitted to the office of the Joint Chief Controller not later than April 19, 1952.

Applications should be accompanied by a certificate from a steamship company indicating the exact date of arrival of the steamer in port and that the necessary freight has been booked. Shipping bills should declare whether the shipment is being made against a contract or on consignment basis.

Five-Year Plan Hindi Version

NEW DELHI, April 12.

A Hindi version of the Five-Year Plan has just been published by the Planning Commission. Entitled, "Pratham Panch Varshia Yojana Ki Roop Rekha Ka Prarambh" and translated by Pt. Amar Nath Vidyalankar, the Hindi edition follows the same pattern as the English one. It is available on sale from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

A pamphlet has also been brought out in Hindi giving a short summary of Five-Year Plan. This is a translation of a pamphlet published in English earlier entitled "The Five-Year Plan: A short Introduction." The Hindi pamphlet is published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and is available on sale.

Export Of Jaggery

BOMBAY, Saturday: Licensing for the export of jaggery and jaggery powder will be done which will be made valid for fifteen days on shipping bills according to a notification issued here today by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay.

No change of steamer's name or extension of period of validity will be allowed.

Exports to Portuguese possessions in India will also be allowed freely in the same manner. In the case of these exports by rail or land, applications should be made only for the quantity which the exporters will be able to export within the validity period of fifteen days.

Hirey's Name Also Proposed

ELECTION OF CONGRESS PARTY LEADER

BOMBAY, Saturday. The election of the leader of the Congress Legislature Party in the Bombay Assembly assumed interest today with the filing of nominations. Thirty-one members of the Party headed by Mr Issaqbhai Bandukwala and Mr B. A. Dalal filed nominations on benalf of Mr. Morarji Desai while two Maharashtrian MLAs have proposed the name of Mr B. S. Hirey, President of the MPCC.

The names of the two members are Mr. Kabir Buwa from Anandi and Mr. Bhaurao Govind Chagule from Srirampur, Ahmednagar.

It was expected that there would be no contest for the election of the leader as it was presumed that Mr. Morarji Desai would be the only nominee. Today was the last day for filing of nominations. Now that Mr. Hirey's name has been proposed, there will be a contest, unless Mr. Hirey withdraws.

HIREY WILL WITHDRAW

It was learnt at the time of going to press that Mr. Hirey will himself withdraw his name from the contest. It was stated that as the High Command of the Congress had desired the election of Mr. Morarji Desai to be unanimous, Mr. Hirey will withdraw on the date of election —April 16.

Election Tribunal Meeting In May

VISIT TO BARODA

BARODA, April 12 (PTI): The Election Tribunal is expected to visit Baroda in the first week of May to hear the election petitions of the rejected nominees, it was learnt here yesterday.

The two Congress nominees for the Parliament, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Vice-Chancellor of the Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda, and Mr. Pranlal Thakorlal, Munshi, had filed petitions against the rejection of their nominations.

The other Congress (Scheduled Caste) nominee, Mr. Nagjibhai Garya, for the reserved seat from Baroda-Waghodia constituency had also filed a petition.

The Election Tribunal will be headed by Mr. M. S. Noronha, retired chief judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court.

M.V. DONDE RETURNED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Principal M. V. Donde of R. M. Bhat High School, who was a nominee of the Bombay North and Suburban Secondary Teachers' Association, was returned to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Teachers' Constituency by 1,097 votes defeating his Congress rival by 211 votes.

Mr. Balwantrai Ratanji Desai, the Congress nominee, secured 876 votes.

The third contestant, Miss K. H. Manmade, an independent, received 32 votes and forfeited her deposit.

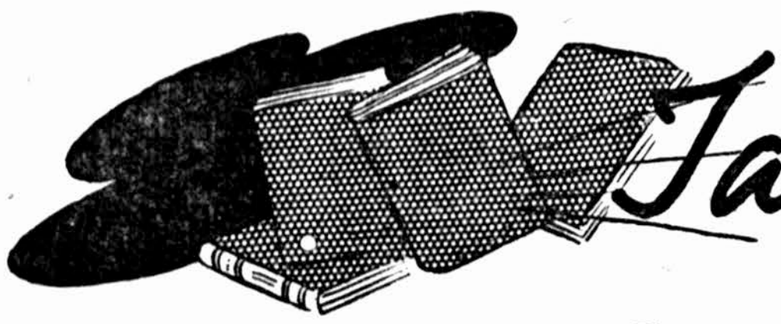
The total number of votes cast was 2,024 out of a strength of 2,900 votes. The number of invalidated votes was 29.

The counting of votes began at 10-30 a.m. today and the results were declared by Mr. M. R. Meher, the Returning Officer, at 1-30 a.m.

New Chief Secretary

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. D. Bhansali, I.C.S., took over today as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in place of Mr. M. D. Bhat who proceeded on leave for three months.



Talking of Books—

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY BASED ON WRONG ASSUMPTIONS

George F. Kennan Exposes Social Forces Behind Current Trends

LITTLE attention has been paid to the announcement that the United States' Government has decided to appoint Mr. George F. Kennan as its new Ambassador in Moscow. The lack of interest in this appointment is perhaps not very surprising. The good or ill that ambassadors can do is, after all, severely limited and to most people in this country the name of Mr. Kennan conveyed little or nothing

Mr. Kennan, however, should be known. He is the much talked about "Mr. X", who roused a storm of interest and controversy in America when FOREIGN AFFAIRS published his anonymous articles on Soviet Russia in July, 1947, and April, 1951. Reports on his articles and their repercussions appeared at the time also in some British newspapers, but few people had a chance of actually reading them or of gauging their significance, writes Evelyn Anderson in TRIBUNE.

This chance has now come with the publication in this country of the two articles, printed as an appendix to a series of lectures on American diplomacy which Mr. Kennan gave last year at the University of Chicago (American Diplomacy 1900-1950: George F. Kennan. Secker and Warburg. 12/6).

This book ought to be read by everyone who takes a serious interest in international affairs, in the problems of war and peace and in the principles that underly or should underly, the democracies conduct of foreign affairs. For all of them this slender volume of essays is a MUST, because it contains more political insight and wisdom than most of the voluminous books on international affairs that have been published in the last decade

World-Wide Significance

Mr. Kennan's short and lucid essays are confined to a review of American foreign policy from the turn of the century to the present day, and they are in the first place addressed to the American public. But their significance goes far beyond that framework, not only because so much depends for the rest of the world on what America is doing and on our understanding of her actions, but also because the fundamental problems involved in the relationship between different countries, which are discussed in this book, are in many respects not specifically American, but worldwide.

The various topics of these essays—the American war with Spain in 1898; the "open door" policy in China; America's general policy in the Far East; her role in the two world wars and her attitude to Soviet Russia— are discussed in this book not for their own sakes, so to speak, as they would be discussed by a historian, but rather as so many illustrations of the underlying concepts with which statesmen have sought to meet the problems of our time.

> "What assumptions had they (the statesmen) made concerning the basic purposes of this country in the field of foreign policy? What was it they felt they were trying to achieve? And were these concepts, in the light of retrospect, appropriate and effective ones....Or had they been inadequate and superficial all along?"

These are the questions to which Mr. Kennan seeks an answer and, despite the modesty and restraint of his languages his answer amounts to a devastating criticism

His critical condemnation of the whole record and approach of American foreign policy has little in common with the criticism usually made by Socialist—at least non-Marxist Socialist—or Left-wing Liberals Mr Kennan is a conservative—not as this word is understood in contemporary party politics, out in the historical-philosophical sense of the word, in the sense, say, in which Burke was or became a conservative.

To look at international problems in the first place as problems of power and conflicting interests and to dismiss any other kind of approach as dangerously unrealistic and self-defeating is, therefore, as natural to him as the contempt for what he castigates as "the legalistic-moralistic approach to international problems." In fact, this legalistic-moralistic approach lies, in Mr. Kennan's opinion, at the root of most evil in international affairs.

> **He defines it as: "the belief that it should be possible to suppress the chaotic and dangerous aspirations of governments in the international field by the acceptance of some system of legal rules and restraints .....It is the essence of this belief that, instead of taking the awkward conflicts of national interests and dealing with them on their merits with a view to finding the solutions least unsettling to the stability of international life, it would be better to find some formal criteria of a juridical nature by which the permissible behaviour of states could be defined."**

American Assumptions

Mr. Kennan's objections to this "legalistic-moralistic approach" stem from two curiously contradictory considerations. He condemns it, on the one hand, **because it would close the door to any decisive change even where such change would in itself be desirable.**

> **"Behind all this lies the American assumption that the things for which other people in this world are apt to contend are for the most part neither creditable nor important and might justly be expected to take second place behind the desirability of an orderly word, untroubled by international violence. To the American mind, it is implausible that people should have positive aspirations, and ones that they regard as legitimate, more important to them than the peacefulness and orderliness of international life'**

At the same time, however, Mr. Kennan argues, or at least implies, that the same fallacy is also largely responsible for the many frightful changes and their cost in human life and material destruction which have come about since the outbreak of the first world war. It was this approach which, in his opinion, transformed the two great wars into pseudo-moral crusades with their demands for "total" victory and unconditional surrender and their results of irreparable damage and new tyranny Had the first world war been brought to an end by a compromise peace instead of being transformed into an ideological, moral crusade (largely on President Wilson's initiative) and fought to the bitter end, the second world war and the present cold war with all its inherent perils need perhaps never have come. The two world wars

> **"were fought at the price of some ten millions of lives, of untold physical destruction, of the destruction of the balance of forces on the Continent—at the price of rendering Western Europe dangerously perhaps fatally, vulnerable to Soviet power. Both wars were fought really with a view to changing Germany: to correcting her behaviour, to making the Germans something different from what they were. Yet today, if one were offered the chance of having back again the Germany of 1913—a Germany run by Conservative but relatively moderate people, no Nazis and no Communists, a vigorous Germany, united and unoccupied, full of energy and confidence, able to play a part again in the balancing of Russian power in Europe, well, there would be objections to it from many quarters and it wouldn't make everybody happy; but in many ways it wouldn't sound so bad in comparison with our problems today. Now, think what this means. When you tally up the total score of the two wars, in terms of their ostensible objective, you find that if there has been any gain at all it is pretty hard to discern."**

With this last conclusion it is difficult to quarrel; but one cannot help feeling that Mr. Kennan's point of theoretical departure is not nearly so soberly realistic as he makes it out to be. His tacit comparison of contemporary affairs is undoubtedly with the nineteenth century, and although he never says so in so many words, it is clear that the kind of diplomacy he would prefer America—and the world—to adopt is the traditional, old-fashioned diplomacy of a Metternich and a Castlereagh.

Old World Diplomacy

The passage of time and the impact of two devastating world wars in one generation has led many people—not only Conservatives—to look somewhat kindlier than they used to do at the work of the statesmen at the Congress of Vienna. Whatever their settlement may have meant in terms of reactionary oppression in Europe, it is now often said, at least it secured a peace for Europe which lasted for a hundred years. No doubt, Mr. Kennan, and some others like him, sincerely believe that a return to these traditional methods of nineteenth century diplomacy need not necessarily be accompanied by a simultaneous reversion to the obnoxious features of reactionary and oppressive domestic policies which followed the defeat of Napoleon. But even if this could in fact be achieved, it would not meet the challenge of our time.

The interdependence between social-economic tensions in individual countries or groups of countries and international tensions and conflicts is something of which Mr. Kennan is not altogether unaware, but he seems greatly to underestimate its importance. Yet if the history of the last few decades, and especially of the last few years, has provided one glaringly obvious lesson it is this—that without the active and positive strengthening of socially progressive forces throughout the world no diplomacy, new or old, can succeed in its task Egypt, Persia, Tunisia, to say nothing of Eastern and South-East Asia, give almost daily demonstrations of this obvious truth.

The renunciation of an unrealistic "legalistic" approach and of moralistic crusades, and their replacement by that civilised form of power politics based on a sympathetic appreciation of varying interests, which Mr. Kennan demands, cannot solve these problems. For many reasons his approach would no doubt be preferable to actual American policies, and all that Mr. Kennan says in criticising them is full of deep

(Continued on Page 22, Col. 4)

A Valuable Anthology Of Visionary Poetry

WELCOME VENTURE IN CREATIVE WRITING

THE GOLDEN FEAST— By Roy Walker, Published by Rockliff, Salisbury Square. London. Price 18 sh.

Two pictures, reproduced as a frontispiece and on the jacket, illustrate the theme of this book; they are "the Garden of Eden" by Reubens and Jan Brueghel and 'the Hand of Cockaigne" by Pieter Brueghel. The first shows Adam and Eve, two idealised, beautiful human figures, in their state of bliss in Paradise, with them are a host of animals and birds. The second has three figures, a soldier, a peasant and a scholar; they lie on the ground in a drunken stupor, replete and senseless, the symbols of their various occupations neglected while in the background there is a cottage thatched with pancakes and a roast pig with a knife stuck in its back.

These pictures are two facets of the same vision. Poets in all ages and in all countries have described their dream-world of the Golden Age, the Garden of the Hesperides, the Islands of the Blessed, where man lives at peace with his neighbour and with the birds and beasts, where the climate is always equable spring-time the country rich and fertile, where there is no war, sickness or old age. The other vision is that of a world in which all man's sensual desires are satisfied, where roast chicken scamper through the streets waiting to be eaten and the brooks run with wine.

Roy Walker concentrates on the first of these visions and traces this perennial theme in poetry, from the Greeks to the Romantics. His researches go back further to China and to India, the two countries that influenced the poets and philosophers of Greece. Pythagoras he tells us is the Greek form of "pitha guru". Orpheus, the poet who charmed the trees and the animals with his lute, is symbol of this Golden Age and he is destroyed by the devotees of the other earthly paradise, the frenzied Thracian maidens who represent the land of Cockaigne, Saturnalia and its restrained modern survival, carnival.

There is an aspect of this type of poetry which has so far been neglected. In every visionary picture of man's ideal state of harmony with nature, man is a vegetarian, a food-gatherer, neither a hunter nor a shephered. Roy Walker has a theory that the idea of a Golden Age is a race-memory of some far-off time when man did live in the ideal State that the poets have re-created. He traces the "fall" of mankind to the slaughter of animals and meat-eating, and in support of his thesis quotes vegetarians as far removed as Gandhi and Shaw, Leonardo da Vinci and Shelley.

The reader may not be convinced that human nature has been brutalised and coarsened by meat-eating but he will have to admit that the vegetarian paradise of the lotus-eaters is a far more attractive place than the Rabelasian, Falstaffian heaven of the Glutton. **The book is generously illustrated with quotations and forms a valuable anthology of poetry of the visionary type.**

* *

TWO WOMEN: A Play by Bharati Sarabhai. Published by Hind Kitabs, Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 7/8.

The theme of this play is conflict, not, as the title might imply, between two women, but within the mind and heart of the heroine, Anuradha. An othodox Hindu wife of a wealthy land-owner and minister in a State in Saurashtra, after being married for eighteen years, she feels an urge to leave her husband and home for the peace and solitude of "Himalaya". In this play "Himalaya" has no geographic, nor for that matter philosophic, definition; for Anuradha it represents the world of the spirit, the fulfillment of her personality that has been thwarted and frustrated by marriage. Two characters in the play help Anuradha to make her decision to leave home; they are her brother Darshan, an artist and Urvashi, a devotional singer and friend of Anuradha's girlhood who has identified herself with the freedom movement.

Interwoven with this central theme is another strain of conflict between the conventional orthdox Hindu way of life and the modern, westernised, mode This conflict is represented on the stage set and in the atmosphere of the play, by the drawing-room in Anuradha's house. It is divided into two sections, one all chromium-plated steel furniture and a clutter of tasteless ornaments and the other simple old-fashioned with a bronze of Krishna and a traditional 'Gadi-takiya'.

Conflict in the play does not resolve itself into action, it is a play of ideas in which conflict is resolved by argument and although its quiet, even tenor makes attractive reading it lacks the excitement and climax so essential to dramatic art. The chief characters are drawn in the round and impress themselves on the reader as personalities but there are others who remain wooden types and, in the case of the English governess, verge on caricature.

In spite of these defects in dramatic structure and characterisation, Bharati Sarabhai's play is welcome as a new venture in the field of Indian creative writing. If other writers follow this courageous example our players and producers will not have to borrow and adapt English and American plays, and there might be then some hope for the future of the Indian drama in English.

T. D.

This Lecture Business

A MAJOR ART AND MINOR INDUSTRY

TALK is golden in the United States, where more people spend more money each year to hear more people speak than anywhere in the articulate world.

The first american lecturers, if you don't count Indian powwow artists, were the great Puritan divines like Increase Mather and his son, Cotton, who began exhorting the early settlers to be good—or else—not long after they had landed on that "stern and rock-bound coast" of Massachusetts. Since then lecturing has become a major art and a minor industry, says the author in "Nation's Business."

Today, the best guessers say the 2,550 to 3,000 touring lecturers and an incalculable number of local ones gross 10 million dollars a year This can only be a rough estimate because the highly competitive lecture managers don't like to mention nets and grosses and because nobody knows just how much the occasional lecturers take in.

Before the Civil War, committees of leading citizens throughout the country used to write preachers, literary men, actors, humorists and men with causes at heart inviting them to lecture or read from their works. The forums were church socials and other functions. payment an "honorarium", usually travelling expenses and a small fee.

TABOOS GO

Slavery and temperance were the big controversies with occasional forays into Mormonism. Readings from the Bible and Shakespeare provided the entertainment.

Religious leaders who, in those days without numerous universities, movies, television and automobiles, arranged for lectures and entertainment, were dead set against the theatre as sinful and regarded anything requiring a drop curtain as wicked.

But the Civil War, like all wars, loosened taboos The men who returned to their towns and villages after four years of fighting were eager for both information and entertainment and were relieved of traditional restraints. The public, too, was eager to hear about their Civil War experiences, and war heroes became big drawing cards.

James B. Redpath, an enterprising journalist and ardent anti-slavery agitator, was the first man to organize the lecture business. In 1867 he founded the Boston Lyceum Bureau, offering talent to clergy-men and others without burdening them with the task of seeking out individual lecturers. A Redpath Bureau still operates with main officers in Chicago.

SOARING FEES

During his anti-slavery work in "Bloody" Kansas just before the Civil War, Redpath had met James B. Pond. After the war, Major Pond wandered out to Utah, where he met Ann Eliza Young, the only one of Brigham Young's 27 wives who left him and sued for divorce. She was a striking looking woman and knew how to tell tales of polygamy dramatically.

Major Pond became her manager, and he booked Mrs. Brigham Young, the 19th, throughout the country, using Redpath's Boston Lyceum Bureau in some sections. By the end of the 1873 season Pond had taken in dol. 20,000 for Ann Eliza.

Until Redpath paved the way and Pond followed closely after, lecturers were content fith fees of about dol. 50. Today fees range from dol. 150 to as high as dol. 4,500 with only a few top names commanding the latter figure

Clare Boothe Luce commands top fees for her talk entitled "The Quality of Greatness," in which she discusses a great man or woman selected by a local committee from a list she submits in advance.

Ex-King Peter of Yugoslavia got high fees last season because people wanted to see a king even-though he was no longer working at it and because Yugoslavia and Tito were in the news a lot that season.

The average lecturer doesn't do nearly so well as Mrs. Luce or King Peter. The backbone of the business is in the dol. 300 to dol. 400 bracket, and the average fee is between dol 250 and dol. 300. Admission charges still range from dol. 1 to dol 2.50, as they did in the 1870's and '80's when Major Pond was taking P. T. Barnum, Mark Twain, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, and other celebrities around the country.

BUYERS OF TALK

There are an estimated 20-25,000 lecture outlets in the United States for professional talent and an indefinite number of occasional and free lectures going on every day and every night. The big buyers of talk are the men's clubs, like Rotary, Kiwanis, Knife and Fork, and others, the 8,000 women's clubs througout the country, the colleges and universities, the commercial town halls in major cities, some educational institutes and many religious groups and trade conventions

Most audiences enjoy good speakers and listen to them attentively. In the average case, if the lecturer takes his audience seriously, they are apt to take him seriously. Unless he is naturally a funny man, he had better avoid straining at the leash of humour. On the other hand, a man with a reputation for funny stories, like Bennett Cerf, the professional raconteur and publisher, can't go in for economics or politics on the side. And no one wants to listen to Groucho Marx on Karl Marx unless he is uproarious.

ILLUSTRATED TRAVEL

Illustrated travel lectures are as popular as anything in the field, and there are hundreds of them available. The magic lantern, however, is as obsolete as the horse and buggy. People demand movies with their travellers, and the movies must be in color. The lure of faraway places is still great, and Burton Holmes, the leader in the illustrated travel field for mare than 50 years, will take you anywhere from Alaska to Yucatan to the accompaniment of colour movies, while you sit in the warm comfort of your own town hall. He is so popular that he needs two assistants to help out with the dates.

Lectures on the theatre draw big audiences, but actors and actresses as a rule don't make good lecturers.

Two big exceptions are Adolphe Menjou and Charles Laughton. The average actor or actress needs a script and a director and doesn't have much to say on his or her own.

The lecture business has sometimes been called "the business of wars and depressions." During the last war, foreign and war correspondents were listened to with attention not only for their accounts of what had happen but for their interpretations and predictions. Soldiers and spies also were popular.

The public got fed up soon after the war with things too close to the troublesome news and escaped into inspiration and entertainment.

Now, with the Korean war worrying people and fear of worse to come prevalent, a return to the topical and especially "whither Russia?" is expected during the current season. Some writers and lecturers made for Japan and Korea fast so that they could be back in time to tell audiences about the new war during the winter and spring.

During depressions people crave diagnoses of what ails them economically and prescriptions for the maladies.

CIRCUS OF CULTURE

The movies, radio, the automobile and travel have become big competitors for the lecture dollar, and nobody dares predict what television may do to the business.

Despite a decline from the boom lecture trade of the 1880's, when Mark Twain pulled himself out of bankruptcy on the platforms of the world, people still want to see and hear live celebrities with messages, experience, adventure, wit or wisdom, and in the case of the female of the species, beauty.

One old-timer, nostalgic for the days of Chautauqua, which from 1874 to 1924 was the most successful circus of culture the United States or any other country had ever seen, complained of the lack of old-time oratory. "It's just conversional tones and man-to-man, and it's all so reasonable and understanding!" he said. "You might just as well stay home and read a book."

Road To Mao's China

(Continued from Page 5 col. 5)

him to unfreeze. Then I tendered a package of American cigarettes. His face warmed up with a big grin. He reached out to accept the gift, then offered me his hand in friendship and gratitude.

CIGARETTE DOES IT

Communicating with the Chinese sentry was a tougher problem because he was some fifteen feet away I reached in my pocket for a pack of American cigarettes —which have an almost magic reputation in the rest of the world, especially among fighting men.

I held it up so the Chinese sentry could see it, then without waiting for any response I tossed it to him. He had no trouble catching it, though for a second I was afraid it would be carried off by the wind. Then came the inevitable grin, which I reciprocated. He said something which I assume meant that he was grateful, and I said something in acknowledgement that was equally unintelligible to him.

The sentry made no motion to come closer to me, nor I to him. We stood there in the wind and the stinging rain for a minute or two, looking at each other, then each turned and walked back to the world he came from. As I moved slowly up the hill towards the car I looked back over my shoulder. The Chinese sentry was following me with his eyes. He waved casually and I returned the gesture. He smiled briefly, then resumed his post.

That was all there was to it. It was a trivial incident, but there came vaguely to mind a scene from "War and Peace" involving Davout, the Frenchman and Pierre, the Russian. They confronted each other in the smoke-charred ruins of Moscow. Tolstoy refers to the shock of human recognition that took place when suddenly both men were face to face. It was only an instant, but there was communication between the two far more graphic and incisive than all the teachings and conditionings of the separate worlds that fashioned them and to which they owed their first allegiance. There was a magnificent pause as a sensation of kinship ran between them, only to vanish as their external separate worlds quickly moved in again to assert the prior claims.

KITH AND KIN

What had happened to me was far less dramatic and eventful, yet it carried a symbolic quality that stayed in the mind. Even today, a year later, I keep thinking of the Chinese sentry and the circumstances that made it impossible for two creatures to build on their essential mutuality.

Both of them shared the fabulous gift of human existence, both of them were dependent upon the same natural bounties for well-being, both of them were part of the same mixture, part of the same potential.

In that sense—the sense of having something in common far more vital than the differences officially assigned to us—we were members of a leaderless and unrepresented group. Belonging to a nation, we had a nation that could speak for us. Belonging to a religion, we had a religion that could speak for us. Belonging to an economic or political order, we had an economic or political order that could speak for us. But belonging to the human race, we were without spokesman. Indeed, we could hardly speak to each other. As I say, it was something that stayed in the mind.

MODERN EVE AT SPORTS

Girl athletes taking part in the Delhi Athletic meet held at the National Stadium recently.

DIFFERENT TYPES AMONGST MEN

(Continued from Page 2 col. 1)

enunciates six types of personalities;

Theoretical: implying persons that guide their life according to an ideal.

Economic: By this is meant a man who is utilitarian and who judges everything in terms of its usefulness in life.

Aesthetic: This type is inspired by the forms of beauty in all spheres of life.

Social: Persons of this type are devoted to social welfare and are philanthropic in their attitude to others

Political: This type is much influenced by love of power and is always often self-assertive.

Religious: People of this type seek paramount values in life.

Kretschmer has a two-fold classification of human beings: Schizoid and Cycloid. The Schizoid fellows are physically a bit tall. Shakespeare refers to the above type when he says:

Yond Cassius hath a lean and hungry look.

He thinks too much: such men are dangerous.

The Schizoid persons are static in their temperament and are not influenced by the outer world. They are subjective in nature and are absorbed in their own ideas. The Cycloid type of man is physically fat and round to whom Shakespeare refers.

Let me have men about me that are fat;
Sleek-headed men and such as sleep o' nights:

The persons belonging to the Cycloid category are cheerful and sociable but they change their mood and mind often. They are much influenced by the outer world with which they make a sound compromise.

●

The most dependable and scientific classification of human characters comes from Jung according to whom there are two main types of men: Introvert and Extrovert. Introverts are subjective and want to live a life free from the control of the external world They are influenced by their inner mental impressions and are individualistic They don't change their views easily and are often dogmatic. They find it difficult to make social contacts and may not be sociable in the ordinary sense. They are full of imagination and ideas. They want to interpret the outside world in terms of their own subjective impressions. Many eminent thinkers, poets, prophets, religious and social workers and artists belong to the Introvert type.

The Extrovert type on the other hand is matter-of-fact and objective Persons belonging to this category are governed by the external world and they mould their life according to the needs of outer circumstance. They are very sociable but they change very easily. Democrats in the morning they may become Communist in the evening. They have excellent power of adaptation with society and the various conditions of life. They are scientific in temperament and are very practical They believe in the experimental method and are free from dogmatism Politicians, administrators, explorers, applied scientists, businessmen and the industrialists are all Extroverts

●

It is very difficult to find a person who is either Introvert or Extrovert to the extreme degree, as this will make normal life impossible. Most people are a combination of both introvert and extrovert traits. We call a man Introvert or Extrovert according to the preponderance of specific traits. A man who has got the introvert and extrovert traits in equal proportion is termed 'Ambivert' by Jung.

We should not believe that Introvert persons are better than Extroverts or vice versa. The two terms describe only two types of men who might be both good or bad We are born either Introvert, Extrovert or Ambivert. It is difficult for a person to change his type by training though it might have some effect in a limited fashion.

The contribution of Jung is very helpful to us in many ways. If you know your type you understand yourself better and can face life successfully. In the matter of choice of career a knowledge of typology is essential. Different jobs are meant for different types. An Extrovert putting his finger in an Introvert's pie or vice versa will lead to chaos and tears.

Parents should know the types of their children for guiding them properly. Husbands and wives must know one another's types for procuring domestic happiness and mutual understanding. Employers and the employees must know one another's types for preventing frictions and promoting efficiency in work. Teachers must understand the psychological types of their pupils so as to teach and manage them properly. Every type has its special weak and strong points and we can get wonderful results by tackling them wisely. For the diagnosis of mental cases a psychological expert finds out the type of his Patient first in order to grasp his malady and treat him on the right lines. In all spheres a knowledge of the types of men is useful.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

President honours musicians—Established Reputation as criterion—Needed stipends for musicians — Forces against classical music—Pioneers in North and South — Menuhin on Indian music—Beauty contest invades India—Ex-Mayor misses art.

HONOUR conferred upon artists is by itself an impetus to the progress of art. The prestige acquired by artists, on the strength of their attainments, enhances the values of art.

India's cultural history furnishes enough evidence of the high esteem in which master-artists were held in the past.

Towards Tradition

The tradition, which required attachment of poets, musicians and dancers to the court, was to some extent, continued until the retirement of the princely class. It needs to be revived, in part, if the best of every art which has survived has to be perpetuated. Reversion to the tradition should be the starting point of true art-revival in India.

It is refreshing to learn that the Government of India has moved towards the tradition which was developed to a great height in Delhi itself. Having, all this while, fumbled over the question of state-patronage to art, the Government has, at last, found the way to encourage artists. Four well-known musicians—Ustad Allauddin Khan, Ustad Mushtaque Hussain Khan, Mr. Karaikudi Sambasivam Iyer and Mr. Ariyakudi Ramanuja Ayyangar—were honoured by the President. To each of them, a cash prize of Rupees 1,000, and a costly shawl were presented. The awards were made in recognition of the services rendered by these maestros to the art of music.

The historic function was held in the Rashtrapati Bhavan in presence of the President, Prime Minister, Minister of Education and others invitees. It was reminiscent of the glorious age in which artists were honoured in the Court. The Rashtrapati Bhavan must be a centre with which state-patronage to arts should be associated. Artists should receive honour at the hands of the supreme head of the State. Affirmation of this principle was furnished by the function held at the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Distinction For Merits

While reverting to the tradition, the Government has appreciated the necessity of extending encouragement to hereditary masters who have continued the music tradition. Separate awards of equal values for vocal and instrumental music have been instituted for both sectors of music—southern and Northern. The selection was made in a fair manner. It was, first time that something of the real state patronage was extended to veteran maestros.

Rigid criterion will have to be laid for selection in future, as the practice initiated by the Government is not unlikely to be a temptation to the several including half-baked amateurs and garba and bhavgeet singers to rush for the honours which they do not deserve. The honour conferred upon musicians by the President should be considered as a rare distinction, and as such it should be reserved for the eminent few. While making selections in the North, the Government should see that the survivals of the great Dhruvapad school popularised by Tansen and his contemporaries are not overlooked.

From the next year the selections, as implied by the Minister of Education in his speech, will be made on a competitive basis. Musicians will be invited from all over the country and will be asked to play and sing before a committee of experts, and then selections will be made by the Committee. Such a procedure, if adopted will be an unhappy alternative. It will not be fair to ask musicians of recognised eminence to prove their merits or to submit themselves to the judgment of committees. If the Government decide to change the procedure, it should also think of devising a test of expert knowledge of the Committees. Let competition be another part of the programme of State patronage to music, but the four awards already instituted must be made every year, on the basis of established reputation of musicians.

Needs Of Music

Apart from making awards of distinction every year, the Government should realise the urgency of supporting a few accredited masters in both the sectors with stipends. The condition should be that such masters should perpetuate the classic tradition and technique by training thoroughly a few gifted pupils allotted to them. The academies, when founded, will do their work in their own way, but for the survival of classical music of all the schools, direct support to a few selected masters, must be considered as absolutely necessary.

The Government's deep concern for perpetuation of high classical music—vocal and instrumental—must be appreciated, but the situation in which music inds itself today demands greater vigilance and judicious control. The film music of the current ordinary type has, in recent years, emerged as a formidable rival of classical music, with its medley of catchy tunes and talas and vulgarity in wordings, it has swept over the country as a tornado. The pernicious influence exercised by it on the innate sense of rhythm and music of children constitutes a serious menace to the survival of music of classical standards, as the film music has been noticed to have been a craze to children. Who should as a matter of fact, be taught to remember pure and simple tunes with harmless wordings set in them so that they can, later on, appreciate classical music.

Having been convinced of the need of preserving the precious music heritage, the Government ought to devise ways and means to counteract the forces which threaten to defeat the lofty aim of its schemes for encouragement of music. The foremost among such forces is the film music of the ordinary type. It is time now that the Government invites representatives of the film industry and prevails upon them to set right standards of music and dance. Simple and pure tunes played on the screen will stimulate progress of music of classical standards. Such a score will, as well, impart a truly national touch to the Indian film.

Homage To Pioneers

In an interview with the PTI at New Delhi, Mr. Karaikudi Sambasiva Iyer made a reverential reference to the old masters of the Carnatic school. Great patience and also Divine grace, he said, were needed to render the compositions of Thyagaraja, Dikshitar and Shyama Shastri. Mr. Iyer's statement showed the great regard which the present generation of musicians in the South has for the great masters and the care it takes in rendering the latter's music. In this respect, the North forms a distressing contrast to the South.

In the North, compositions of the early pioneers like Haridas, Soordas etc., contribute the legacy of high music, and they are rendered in correct tunes and talas by the followers of this particular school. Such compositions are superciliously styled as 'Bhajans' by some ill-informed adherents of later sects of executants in contrast to their fund of khayals and Thumaris which to them form the whole of classical music.

There are others who consider themselves to have been specially gifted to set "masters' compositions" to music. This is the height of ignorance and also of arrogance. The practice started by them is encouraged by the All India Radio too though it marks the irrational process to set "masters' compositions" out of music. Evidently those who can sing only in a stereo-typed style and talas, like Dadara and Keraba are incapable of analysing the difficult tala-patterns of such compositions and of singing in the latter's style. Such adventurers should rest satisfied with their khayals and Thumris and should refrain from insulting the great masters.

For Purity Of Music

In a meeting with pressmen at Bangalore, Mr. Yehudi Menuhin conveyed to them his impressions about Indian music. The combination of western and Indian music, he asserted, would corrupt the taste of both. Indian music like sculpture, he pointed out, is symbolic of the Indian thought, and as such it must, as implied by him, retain the integrity and purity. Mr. Menhuin's view point is a warning to the enthusiasts—musicians and others—who look upon medley of music as a progressive venture.

Proceeding, Mr. Menuhin said that Indian music is much more refined and its melody extremely expressive. Such opinion on Indian music, held as it has been, by an accredited exponent of western music must be taken as authoritative. It should give impetus to the people by whom Mr. Menuhin's audience was crowded to learn to appreciate Indian music. It should, moreover, be an eye-opener to those film-musicians who are trifling with Indian music by foisting western tunes and phrases in it.

"Missed India"

Some aristocratic circles seem to have an obsession that India, having attained independence, should keep her head up in all international movements. They also need some pre-occupation which might continue to keep them in the lime-light. The latest on their front was the Miss Universe Beauty competition sponsored by a combine of some business interests.

From the vast population of this country beauty queens were selected in a few cities with remarkable promptness and ease. The press was flooded with photographs and propaganda in which the names of film-stars were specially mentioned. Miss India was selected from among the contestants in a gorgeous pageant in Bombay. An agitation denouncing the Beauty queens' movement was also staged, but those who move only in fashionable hotels and clubs are not expected to estimate the magnitude of their country and to take notice of the popular sentiment however strong it be.

In the competition for the title Miss India", India was missed. The protests voiced against it signified that the sponsors, judges and "selections" did not represent the country, and inspite of it the show was staged. The feminine beauty is taken as an accomplishment reserved only for fashionable centres in urban areas, and the aristocratic sections—the self-styled elite-think that they have the rare gift of spotting it. This is self-deception and an unmistakable sign of gross ignorance. The sponsors of such beauty contests and their judges are habituated to Miss India. They cannot spot beauty in the unsophisticated form. They are not conversant with the Indian conception of the Feminine beauty. It will be enough if they will refrain from speaking on behalf of the country.

Sports, Not Arts!

Mr. S. K. Patil appeared to have been in a buoyant mood. When he addressed Bombay's Municipal Corporation for the last time as its Mayor. Exhorting the corporators to take active interest in sporting activities, he advised them to establish a Mayor's shield as encouragement to sports. What about music and arts? Are they less important than sports? Mr. Patil nad no word to say about them, though he expresses his appreciation of music and arts in the functions which he attends as the president or speaker. This is all, he thinks, which art—artical interest of life—needs from the people connected with the civic administration.

The Mayor's shield for sports is likely to be, and it should be established. The ex-Mayor ought to have inquired, while commending sports to the corporators, whether there was any award for art in the name of the Mayor. For art there is the Governor's prize on the schedule of the Bombay Art Society, but without no prize or medal in the name of the mayor has been instituted.

It is high time now that the Municipal Corporation sheds its habitual apathy towards art and music and institute some awards for them. This is the least which is expected from the Corporation of a city like Bombay. It will be a mistake if arts are considered inferior to sports. A park from establishing awards, Bombay Municipality should give a lead in devising a programme of art which plays an important role in planning and insigning constructional works.

Values Of Association

Bombay's Municipal Corporation has given up the proposal to construct a new corporation hall. The reasons assigned by it were that the present hall has the association, with it, of some illustrious names and that its material and workmanship are of a high quality. The Corporation has taken a sensible decision. It has recognised the historical values of the hall and also the necessity on that account, of keeping it in use.

But the Corporation had adopted a different attitude towards the statues associated with the Municipal building. Its decision for the disposal of statues was obviously dictated by the political sentiment which was allowed to outweigh artistic considerations. Some statues, though harmless from the political point of view, might have been good works of art. A few others could have been relics of association with real friends of India. The statues of both these categories deserve to be preserved as artistic and historical relics, but art has a feeble appeal to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

'PREACHING'

By Shri. T. K. Desai

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

IS it possible to teach birds simple arithmetic? Professor O. Kohler, of Freiberg University thinks it is, and in the 'Bulletin of Animal Behaviour' he has published the results of experiments he has made.

In the first experiment, recorded by cine-camera, five small boxes marked respectively with two, three, four, five, and six spots were placed before a raven and a grey parrot. After some training both birds would at once open any desired box for which the "key" was presented to them—the "key" being a lid with one of those numbers of spots placed on the ground.

Feeding By Numbers

Budgerigars used in the second experiment were taught to eat only a stated number of grains from a heap. If the Professor said "Dyo, dyo, dyo," and "treis, treis, treis" (the Greek for "two" and "three") the birds would take either two or three grains from the heap and leave the rest.

It was noticed, however, that if changes were made in the conditions of the experiment budgerigars and pigeons were nonplussed: jackdaws, on the other hand, quickly grasped the idea of any change of technique.

In one respect, too, the birds were like children learning their numbers. Often they were seen wagging their heads the required number of times, as if impressing the number on their minds.

Professor Kohler thinks that his counting birds mark a stage of development that man himself had reached in prehistoric days before he had developed powers of speech. At that stage man, like the birds, "learned to think unnamed numbers"

Big Blow For Railways

America's latest gas turbine locomotive, the X-50, runs on wind!

Called the Big Blow, it is nearly 84 feet long and weighs 250 tons. It develops 4500 h.p. and has a top speed with load, of 70 m.p.h. Every minute it is running at full throttle it draws in 70,000 cubic feet of air and discharges it through the exhaust at 150 m.p.h.

It looks like a diesel locomotive and sounds like a jet aeroplane!

On test the Big Blow has done the work of three diesel-locomotives in towing heavy goods trains of great length up some of the steepest gradients on the Union Pacific Railway system. Experts predict that this type of power unit will replace both the diesel-electric and the steam locomotive.

Cab At Each End

A crew of three is carried. The inside of the cab, and the controls, are similar to those of a modern diesel-electric unit. X-50 is double-ended, with the cab duplicated at each end. The gas turbine burns low-grade oil, and has a fuel capacity of 6600 gallons—sufficient for twelve hours' continuous running.

The locomotive can be started, warmed up, and ready to go in less than twenty minutes.

Maintenance is likely to be small, for the Big Blow is designed to run for 15,000 hours between overhauls.

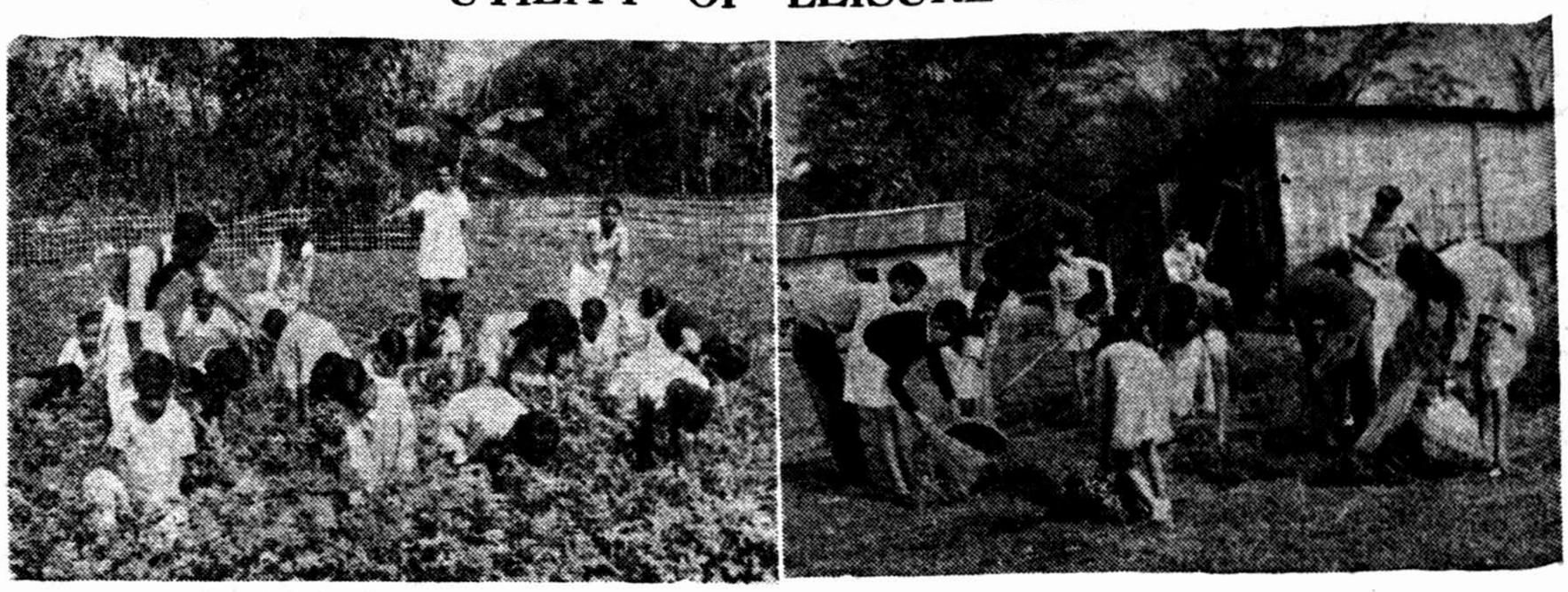
Tears, Idle Tears

At an auction sale held by the police at Detroit, a small boy made a desperate bid of 50 cents —all he had—for a tricycle. Tears were streaming down his face.

It was not a high bid, but everyone was touched, and there were exclamations of: "Let him have it if he wants it so much". No one else bid, and the lad got his tricycle.

A few moments later, however, all the crowd were crying bitterly. For a policeman in the next room had accidentally dropped a tear-gas bomb. The boy had happened to be standing near the door, and had the first whiff.

UTILITY OF LEISURE TIME



Boys and girls of Assam usefully utilising their leisure time—(Left) Tarajania children at Kitchen Gardening (Right) Kalyankani children doing "Safai" work.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND

What breaks, yet leaves no bits around
So never need be cleared away?
This is quite true, I've always found——
The answer is the Day!

UNANIMOUS

"This is an ideal place for a picnic," said the young lady.

"It must be," replied the young man. "Fifty thousand insects can't be wrong."

New Youth Organisation

Our President, Shri B. G. Kher outlined the basis on which a new youth organisation, an outgrowth of the Balkan-ji-Bari, is shortly to be founded, in his talk to an audience of about fifty distinguished child welfare workers, including those of the Akil Hind Balak Sangh. This organisation, he said, would endeavour to build up a generation that will grow into a casteless and classless Society.

The new organisation would enroll within its fold adolescents of fourteen and youths upto the attainment of full majority at twentyone. Its principal objective will be to create a healthy citizen with mental and physical poise, a secular outlook, capable of selfless service, and above all a good humanitarian. It will try to inculcate a sense of the dignity of labour into its members

At this meeting was also formed a committee of nine persons to formulate a concrete plan to co-ordinate children's activities carried on by different societies. After all we elders are working for the same good children's cause, so why may we not have the benefit of each other's experience and co-operation?

Balkan-ji-Bari

Now, who have not yet joined the All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? If you are somewhere near one of its Units, you can have a jolly good time at its meetings. And if you are not, you still can have contacts with your brethren in different parts of the country. Thus will our brotherhood grow and be strengthened

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21 (That postal address is enough). You will feel very happy to have joined this your own Association!

'The Home And The World'

It has been decided to bring out a special monthly journal for children and youths—and its first issue is expected to be ready this month. It will contain a number of features which are bound to interest you. If you like, you may send for its specimen copy, enclosing two annas stamps, from the same address: Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

And why don't you write to me something, at least. Some times? There is nothing to write about, you say. Well, then, write and let me know just this —that there is nothing to write about; or tell me in the good old style that you are well. I shall be glad to know aso if I can be of any little service to you at any time.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

LIGHT ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

(Continued From Page 19)

insight. Were ne in charge of American foreign policy today instead of merely thinking and writing about it, or of merely representing it in Moscow, we might be saved from the worst follies which threaten from the U.S.A. But in the end of the mere prevention of the worst follies would not amount to so very much.

To solve the problems of our time and lay the foundations for real peace we need not only abstain from doing wrong and behaving foolishly, but we must actively tackle these problems wherever they arise, unafraid of the stigma of "interventionism."

For what purposes we should intervene, with what means and by what methods, and what forms of intervention we should resist—all these are questions which we have hardly begun to think about and which many people, largely under the influence of the Liberal heritage, shrink from considering. Yet, all that has happened in Spain and Germany and Greece, and all that is happening today in the Middle East and elsewhere in the world should leave little doubt that the need for positive intervention on the side of socially progressive democratic forces must become a central tenet of any Socialist foreign policy that is to have any meaning

Structure Of Society

A conservative, even so enlightened and thoughtful a conservative as Mr. Kennan, cannot be expected to share this view. As it is, he must now witness and even execute an American foreign policy which runs in nearly every respect counter to his deepest convictions. The reason for this, as he also perceives, lies to a large extent in the peculiar structure of American society, which makes governmental decisions so helplessly dependent on the increasingly hysterical clamour of short-sighted and frightened pressure groups. Mr Kennan writes:

"People are not always more reasonable than governments; public opinion, or what passes for public opinion, is not invariably a moderating force in the jungle of politics. It may be true, and I suspect it is, that the mass of people everywhere are normally peaceloving and would accept many restraints and sacrifices in preference to the monstrous calamities of war. But I also suspect that what purports to be public opinion in most countries that consider themselves to have popular governments is often not really the consensus of the feelings of the mass of the people at all, but rather the expression of the interests of special, highly vocal minorities — politicians, commentators, and publicity seekers of all sorts; people who live by their ability to draw attention to themselves and die like fish out of water if they are compelled to remain silent. These people take refuge in the pat and chauvinistic slogans because they are incapable of understanding any other, because these slogans are safer from the standpoint of short-term gain, because the truth is sometimes a poor competitor in the market place of ideas — complicated, unsatisfying, full of dilemmas, always vulnerable to misinterpretation and abuse. The counsels of impatience and hatred can always be supported by the crudest and cheapest symbols; for the counsels of moderation, the reasons are often intricate, rather than emotional, and difficult to explain. And so the chauvinists of all times and places go their appointed way: plucking the easy fruits, reaping the little triumphs of the day at the expense of someone else tomorrow, deluging in noise and filth anyone who gets in their day, dancing their reckless dance on the prospects for human progress, drawing the shadow of a great doubt over the validity of democratic institutions. And until peoples learn to spot the fanning of mass emotions and the sowing of bitterness, suspicion and intolerance as crimes in themselves — as perhaps the greatest disservice that can be done to the cause of popular government — this sort of thing will continue to occur."

Recent events in America unfortunately reinforce the impression that these evil habits of sowing bitterness, suspicion, and rightly pillories as crimes against democracy, are on the increase rather than the decrease. The intolerance, which Mr. Kennan U. S. Government "loyalty tests," the Un-American Activities Committee, the dangerous growth of the F B. I., and the restriction imposed on itellectual freedom, all point the same way that dangerous emotionalism in politics that springs from unrational fears and hatreds, that feeds on suspicion, intolerance and defamation and that, if unchecked, can only end in strangling democracy itself

There are plenty of people in America who think in these matters like Mr. Kennan and who have the courage to speak up for their convictions. But just because their enemies are the loud-mouthed crusaders for all the wrong causes, they have themselves tended to dispense with any kind of emotional appeal and to rely solely on the quiet voice of factual analysis and reasoned argument. That is one of the reasons why we know on the whole less of their activities than of Senator McCarthy and his friends. Unfortunately, it is also one of the reasons why they have remained so tragically ineffective.

Whether they like it or not, peace and freedom and tolerance cannot be saved by intellectual argument alone. Frightened hysteria cannot be combated solely by the muted voice of reason. What is wrong with the crusades of Senator McCarthy and his like is that they are crusades for the wrong causes, and that they are based on appeals to the worst instincts in men. To fight them effectively, it is not enough to despise them We must counter their harm by our own appeal to the capacity for enthusiasm and idealism in people as well as by our arguments.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE WILL NOT TRIUMPH MERELY BECAUSE THEY ARE GOOD CAUSES. THEY WILL TRIUMPH ONLY IF MEN FIGHT FOR THEM MORE PASSIONATELY AND MORE DEVOTEDLY THAN THEIR ENEMIES ARE FIGHTING FOR THEIR OWN DARK PURPOSES. AND EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE INSEPARABLE FROM REASON AND TOLERANCE AND RESTRAINT, THEY CAN IN THE END PREVAIL ONLY IF THEY FIND THEIR OWN CRUSADERS.

KARENS' REVOLT & AFTER

(Continued from Page 4 col. 5)

happened in Burma after she attained nationhood in January 1948, because by statesmanship and goodwill on both sides it could have been avoided.

The Constitution of the Union of Burma contemplated a separate Karen State in Article 180 prescribes the machinery for ascertaining the wishes of the Karens on this matter, for the creation of the State and also makes suggestions as to the territorial limits of the State. Until the Karen State is constituted, a Special Region to be known as Kaw-thu-lay is to be the nursery for the future Karen State; the Minister for Karen Affairs is a member of the Burmese Cabinet

GLORIOUS HONEYMOON

There was thus adequate constitutional machinery for the building of the coveted State and, further, a Regional Autonomy Commission had been appointed with the Chief Justice of the Union as chairman and leaders of the Karen National Union and other Karen elements among the members. Its duty was to recommend to the Government the practical steps that should be taken towards the new State. The relationship between the Karen National Union and the Government was cordial and Prime Minister Thakin Nu and Saw Ba U Gyi, the Karen leader, spent considerable time, on the eve of the rebellion, exchanging visits and making friendly speeches

Intelligence reports of the impending Karen uprising said to have been laid before the Government, were unheeded. It looked like a glorious honeymoon till Insein was occupied and Maymyo was seized by the Karens and the first hint was given that all was not well.

The Karens most certainly deserve the separate State they desire for not only are they the largest of the racial minorities in Burma, but they possess the qualities of citizenship that will help them to make their State a success. But why, when the fulfilment of their ambition seemed to be in sight, did they leave the friendly conference table for the field of armed rebellion?

Observers have tried to answer that the Karen minority was oppressed by the Burman majority, their legitimate rights were denied and that they turned in desperation to rebellion.

This explanation is not supported by facts. Before and at the time of the ill-starred revolt, the Karens were occupying privileged positions in public life: there is a sizeable Karen bloc in Parliament, a Karen Minister in the Burmese Cabinet, besides, of course, the Minister for Karen Affairs. The Commander-in-Chief of the Union Armed Forces was a Karen, so was the Chief of Air Staff. There are Karen officers in charge of Karen and mixed districts while Karen Liaison Officers look after the interests of those Karens who live among their Burman brethren all over the country

In civil service recruitments, being a Karen was an advantage to the candidate. The explanation that oppression made the Karens desperate is not founded on logic.

BASIC CONFLICT

One real reason for Karen impatience would seem to be the deep-rooted fear and distrust that they have traditionally had for the Burma. The Karen is a simple, honest, hard-working man who is happy in his village in the hills; the Burman is nimble-witted and he can and often does exploit his simple neighbour. The majority of Karens and Burmans are Buddhists, but a minority of the Karens, who constitute the leadership of their race, are Christians who have been educated in mission schools and the Judson Memorial College of the Rangoon University, and they felt closer to Britain and the West than resurgent nationalism would let the Burmans feel at the time.

When war and the Japanese came to Burma, there were a few unfortunate incidents involving the nationalist Burman groups and the Karens in the Delta. There were excesses on both sides and the Karens find it difficult to forget them. Negotiations for the Karen State were long drawn out, and the Government engaged in putting down Communist risings here and there in the country, was not, to the Karen mind, producing satisfactory results.

Besides time for rebellion was opportune. The Government wa in distress. Some KNDO units had been armed by the Government to help in the desperate drive for peace and order: nothing could be easier than to use the weapons to force the issue of the Karen State. The Union Armed Forces were not a formidable deterrent; in fact, mutiny was apparent in the Forces since political elements among the officers and men were restive.

The KNDO thus chose a strategic time for going into action. If they did not succeed it was not because they lacked military skill or unity or spirit. Karen myths have it that Taw-me-pha, the hero, would return one day and lead the Karens to greatness and glory. Taw-me-pha apparently returned and nearly reached Rangoon

UNWHOLESOME FRUITS

After two years of fighting the Karens and the Burmans are once more back where they left off; Parliament has passed the Constitution Amendment Bill, the Boundary Commission is back at work and soon the controversial State should emerge.

The fateful two years have borne abundant though unwholesome fruits. The Communist rebellion which was in its last throes when the Karens rebelled, received a new lease of life and, using the Karens as a shield, the doctrinaire Communists have been able to continue with their activities.

The country has suffered loss of life and property which it will be difficult to make up for many years. There have again been excesses on both sides and old wounds have been reopened and new ones inflicted. The Karens lost their able, though often misguided leader Saw Ba U Gyi: many important leaders are now working with the Government in planning the new State, but young hot-blooded rebels still lead their reduced and dwindling bands in their jungle hideouts waiting perhaps for the reappearance of the elusive Taw-me-pha.

The task before the Karens and the Burmans will not be finished when the Karen State becomes a reality. In fact, this should be the starting point for building closer and friendlier relationships between the two peoples so that the shadow of the past may be lifted from their present and their future.

LOOK TO THE FUTURE

It would be unwise and unpractical for the Karens to withdraw into the shell of their State and live on memories, just as it is impossible for the Burmans to do without the active help of the Karens in restoring peace and stability in the country and building a truly democratic and prosperous Union. The Karens will have their own Head of State who will, as Minister for the Karen State be a member of the Union Cabinet. Their Council of State will have the power to make domestic laws and the Karens will be represented in the Union Chamber of Nationalities which is co-equal with the Chamber of Deputies except that Money Bills must be initiated in the latter.

Snuff Taking Is Revived

Now that tobacco has become such an expensive luxury for the British smoker, many people are taking to snuff. An ounce of it, at any price from four shillings and sixpence, lasts an average snuffer two weeks, while four-and-six will buy little more than twenty-five cigarettes in Britain. The snuff most in demand today is the same brand as that which tickled the palates of the Regency, a mixture made from fermented tobacco that is prepared, sieved, sorted and then mixed by individual snuff merchants, who use secret recipes handed down for generations.

Politicians, singers, actors and broadcasters, women as well as men, are taking to snuff nowadays, and there is still a much-used snuff box in the House of Commons. Members going into the Chamber can stop at the messengers' box by the Churchill Arch and, if they wish, take a pinch of snuff. A number of them take advantage of this opportunity.

But these legal and formal relationships are of secondary importance; what matters most is the resumption of the honeymoon that was disturbed in 1949, and this time it should be an enduring union. No doubt heavier responsibility for making the future sure and happy for the two peoples falls on the Burmans since they form the majority and, if previous mistakes on either side are counted they will probably have the longer list.

The Karens on their part should mix and intermingle more freely with their Burman brethren. In this world of interdependence Burma cannot afford to stay aloof and alone in the family of nations, and inside Burma, the component States cannot exist apart from the Union. **THE KARENS AND THE BURMANS MAY DEPLORE OR APPROVE OF THIS BUT THEIR DESTINIES ARE LINKED, AND THEY MUST LEARN TO LIVE TOGETHER.**

UNTENABLE CLAIMS

The emergence of the Karen State is raising hopes for separate States of their own in other minority races of Burma, but it will not be right to encourage such aspirations. The United Mon Association, an amorphous organisation, has come forth with a claim, supporting it with some facts dug up from history: the Mons, it was alleged, "at one time held sovereign power like any other nation of the United Nations Organisation." Their last king, Binnya Dala, ruled the Mon Kingdom from 1747 to 1757 A.D., and died in 1774. Though they "could, by appeal to international law, claim complete sovereignty" they 'have not chosen to do so" but only claim a State within the Union of Burma—as if the function of international law is to preserve ancient kingdoms.

What Burma needs today is stabilisation and hard work, with ideological and racial differences forgotten. When peace prevails within and the Union prospers, there should be equal opportunity for all though there may not be Separate States for all.

FAITH IN OTHERS

The man who lacks faith in other men loses his best chances to work and gradually undermines his own power and his own character.

We do not realise to what extent others judge us by our belief. But we are in fact judged in that way; and it is right that we should be judged in that way. The man who is cynical, whether about women or business or politics, is assumed to be immoral in his relations to women or business or politics. The man who has faith in the integrity of others in the face of irresponsible accusations, is assumed to have the confidence in others' goodness because he is a good man himself

—President Hadley.

POISON TURNED TO MEDICINE

(Continued from Page 2)

for that matter, many a larger animal.

*

But it was not the fact that curare killed that had set Waterton on its tortuous trail. It was the way it acted before it killed —or when the dose was below the killing level—that had captured the Squire's imagination. Curare acted to paralyse all the voluntary muscles of the body without in the least disturbing mental alertness. With sub-lethal doses—or if artificial respiration were applied in time—the paralysis would shortly wear off and leave the animal as though it had never been poisoned at all. With a fatal dose breathing itself was paralysed so that death resulted.

The action of curare had intrigued Waterton. He reasoned that in minute doses it could be used to fight hydrophobia, a constant menace in the Britain of his time.

Now, he had secured his samples of the poison. It had been secretly and ceremoniously brewed by a jungle witchman from "Wourali vine," "a root of a very bitter taste," "two kinds of bulbous plants, which contain a green and glutinous juice," "two species of ant, one very large and black and so venomous that its sting produces a fever; the other a little red ant which stings like a nettle," "a quantity of the strongest Indian pepper," "the pounded fangs of the Labarri snake, and those of the Counacouchi." So Waterton returned home and set down his adventures in a book, "Wanderings in South America," which became a 19th Century best-seller

Settled once again in England, he demonstrated on several occasions the lethal potency of his little pots of tarry paste and demonstrated on a donkey (afterwards named "Wouralia" and turned out to pasture for the rest of its natural life) how artificial respiration could save the life of a curarized animal. But the squire's hope that his curare might be used to save human life never materialised for him. Once a Nottingham surgeon, confronted with a case of rabies in a policeman, bethought himself of the squire's witch-brew, but, alas, by the time Waterton, accompanied by his friend Sir Arnold Knight, arrived at the policeman's house the poor man was beyond all help —human or witch.

*

Waterton did not live to see the fulfilment of his dream of a life-saving role of curare.

That was to come a half-century later. But before he died, in 1887, the Yorkshire squire did see tremendous strides made in the lifting of the veil of jungle mysticism, which had hung over the Indian arrow poison for more than three centuries. This had prevailed ever since it was observed in action in 1516 by PETER MARTYR D'ANGHERA, one of that small band of Italian explorers who sailed to the New World under the banner of ISABELLA of Spain.

During his lifetime he saw the naturalised British SCHOMBURGK brothers, Sir Robert and Richard, work out, to a large degree, the precise botanical origins of curare and prove the superiority of the "Macoushi" Indian arrow poison to a specific plant: 'Strychnos toxifera', a close cousin to the tree from which comes strychnine.

While in France that brilliant physiologist CLAUDE BERNARD demonstrated that curare acted by paralysing the nerve-muscle junctions, so that impulses sent down the nerves could not pass into and evoke a response from the muscles.

In the 19th Century curare was tried in tetanus, epilepsy and chorea, but with indifferent results. Medicine was still fishing in the dark for curare's true place in the pharmacopoeia. Eventually the efforts of laboratories and clinics bore fruit. Once the true clinical niche of curare was found the results were dramatic.

Spastic paralysis sufferers were amongst the first to reap the benefits. Spastic paralysis is a particularly pathetic condition—or, more accurately, group of conditions. It throws its victims into a state of constant muscular turmoil, which makes the simplest motion a titanic effort.

Frequently it occurs in children as the result of a birth injury. There is no more heart-rending sight than a spastic child imprisoned in a twisted, jerking little body, it cannot speak, walk, feed itself or even sit quietly without years of rigid and disciplined training, requiring Herculean effort and patience on the part of the child, its family and the clinical staff.

For these tiny victims curare is a godsend. The untrained observer may see nothing spectacular about the action of curare on spastic child, but to the clinician there is obviously a tremendous speed-up in its rate of muscle education and control.

Adult victims of spastic paralysis also respond remarkably to curare. Many who have been crippled for years have re-learned the art of walking, standing and moving easily under proper curarisation.

In 1942 a Canadian surgeon curarised his patients and found he could remove appendices, gall bladders, kidneys and do all sorts of intra-abdominal repair under 'light' general anaesthesia. The curare relaxed the abdominal muscles and made deep anaesthesia unnecessary. Now the use of curare as a muscle relaxer in anaesthetisation has become an established practice.

And, as we have seen, in the shock treatment of insanity curare works a real wonder. Shock, whether induced electrically or by injection of certain chemicals, is often the last desperate resort in some mental conditions —especially where the condition is one of deep depression. Formerly shock therapy involved the very real danger of bone fractures, joint dislocations and, occasionally, torn muscles and ligaments due to the violent muscular contractions that came with the shock.

Curare stops all that by paralysing the nerve-muscle junctions so that the shock impulses can't travel down to the muscles. So effective is it that a recent medical writer states that "straight, unmodified electric shock is unjustified." An article in the "British Medical Journal" reported the successful treatment of 50 patients in the Shenley Hospital by curare-modified electric shock therapy The patients had previously been judged incapable of treatment by ordinary electric shock therapy.

The final clinical chapter of this jungle witch-magic is yet to be written. For the space of a few months there was every hope that curare would be the wonder-drug which would relax the contorted muscles of children stricken by infantile paralysis, but so far further research has failed to confirm the original report of its effectiveness. Early trials of curare for relaxing muscles in fractured or dislocated limbs have been most promising

The green light is up for even wider trials of the usefulness of curare. An American, RICHARD GILL, has succeeded in establishing a commercial contact with the jungle sources of the drug. Others have refined it and, recently, prepared what promises to be a useful synthetic substitute for curare. But most important of all, all risk involved in giving curare is completely nullified by the availability of a common drug—prostigmin—which is a prompt and perfect neutraliser of the South American arrow poison.

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NEW TELESCOPE CAMERA PHOTOGRAPHS METEORS

Super-Schmidt Is Wonder Instrument For Studying Chalk-Marks In The Sky

FAR out in the depths of *pitchblack space the meteor sped along its course at the cosmic speed of 72,000 miles an hour. The cold nickel-iron mass obeyed the laws of graviation with marvellous precision swinging around the sun in a huge eliptical orbit just as if it had been a comet or an asteroid. For two billion years it had revolved around the sun and now it was about to vanish forever.*

A million miles away a great planet rolled eastwards, spinning smoothly along its invisible track. The meteor began to feel the faint attraction of the distant mass and very slowly its path started to curve inwards. As the hours passed, the two bodies so different in size drew closer and closer. The planet came on steadily at 67,000 miles an hour while the meteor approached on a collision course, speeding faster and faster until it was flying towards its partner at 100,000 miles an hour.

On the surface of this planet, the earth, a young man was watching the clear moonless sky over the New Mexico desert through a plexiglas dome in the roof of a truck. Nearby, a massive camera turned slowly on its pedestal as its huge lens scanned the sky. As he watched, the young astronomer talked quietly by radio telephone to his companion in an identical truck 18 miles away.

"No luck so far," he remarked, a little glumly. "Another night wasted."

"Don't be impatient," his distant friend cautioned. "The night's not over yet."

Hurtling Through Space

The meteor was now plunging through the near vacuum of the outer atmosphere with terrific speed. Invisible at first, it flared white hot as its surface was rubbed by the thin air 60 miles up. Hurling downwards, the meteor ripped out a bluish white track of brilliantly hot gas a yard in diameter and 70 miles long. In half a second, it swept to 50 miles altitude, vaporized and disappeared.

"There it goes!" the astronomer exclaimed. "About magnitude three. The super-Schmidt will pick it up easily .....What's your time?"

The reader need not worry about the danger of being hit by meteors even though about a billion strike the earth's atmosphere every day. Almost all meteors are extremely tiny. Most are no larger than a pin-head and few are as big or bigger than buckshot. Moreover, they are, on the average, scores of miles apart in space. Only 24 million out of the billion that strike each 24 hours are bright enough to be visible to the naked eye. You can see about 10 an hour on a clear night with your effective field of view taking in about 1/1000,000th of the sky.

About five tons a day are added to the earth's weight by meteors. Of this, about 500 pounds are contributed by the visible meteors. Our atmosphere therefore is a very effective barrier that consumes all but the very largest meteors and so protects the earth's inhabitants from a constant bombardment of *tremendously fast projectiles.*

Harvard Research Programme

In the fall of 1936 the astronomers of the Harvard Observatory, realizing how little was then known about the flight of meteors, started a research programme called the Harvard Photographic Meteor Programme which has made great advances in our knowledge of meteors. Dr. Fred L. Whipple, the director, invented the "meteor trap" for accurately measuring the height and direction of meteor trails and the speed of the falling meteors.

Two wide-angle cameras set up about 25 miles apart, were pointed at the same spot in the clear night sky and photographic plates were exposed in them for long periods. In this way each camera would photograph the same star images. Any meteor bright enough would show up as a streak or "chalk mark" on the photographic plates, but in slightly different positions against the far-background on the two plates — just as a nearby object shifts its position against distant objects when you view it first with one eye and then with the other.

It was then possible to determine the height of the meteor from the degree to which its image differed in position on the two plates; the greater the altitude of the meteor, the less its position would shift. Measuring this shift and knowing the distance between the two cameras, a simple calculation known as triangulation gave the precise answer.

Figures Replace Estimates

One camera was equipped with a rotating shutter that swept over the photographic plate every twentieth of a second, breaking up the image of the meteor trail into a series of dashes so the speed of the meteor could be determined. Of two meteors at the same height, the swifter would show longer dashes; the slower, shorter ones. (The shutter of course, had no effect on the star images, since they did not change position as it rotated.)

The cameras were very successful. Exact figures replaced vague estimates. For example the heights of many meteor trails were determined within a margin of error of 10 feet. By December, 1943, 30 meteors had been caught in the meteor trap (about one picture in a hundred showed a meteor streak) and Dr. Whipple had calculated several of their orbit. The material of which the meteors were made was being investigated by using the cameras as spectroscopes when war research interrupted the programme.

After the war the meteor programme was resumed with the support of the Navy Department Bureau of Ordnance. In order to determine the best site for locating the meteor cameras, Harlan J. Smith and Richard F. McCrosky of the Harvard Observatory staff made a thorough study of the average weather conditions throughout the United States. They found that the desert in the vicinity of Las Cruces, N. M., about 40 miles north of the Mexican border, had an average of 5.5 hours of clear sky per night which is almost the maximum anywhere in North America.

Rocket Shells

The area had an additional advantage. Cameras set up there could photograph artificial meteor experiments at the nearby White Sands Proving Grounds. The reader may remember reading about the V-2 rocket flight of December 16, 1946, in which the rocket was supposed to have fired shaped-charge shells at the summit of its trajectory. The firing mechanism failed and the experiment was not repeated — because by that time Dr. Whipple and a colleague had demonstrated that no existing camera could have recorded the faint lines of these artificial meteors.

With improved shaped charges and the new cameras the experiment should succeed.

So, one day in July, 1948, a caravan of six trucks and trailers, nicknamed Whipple's Wagon Train, left the grounds of the Harvard Observatory at Cambridge, Mass., bound for the far West. Most of the equipment they carried had been built by McCrosky and Smith. Within a month the vehicles were at their stations and in full operation.

One station, the Soledad Station, is about 12 miles east of the Las Cruces in a high valley in the Organ Mountains while the other, the Dona Ana Station, is about 12 miles north of Las Cruces.

Both stations are 5,000 feet above sea level. Each consists of a mobile laboratory truck with a plexiglas dome in its roof for visual observations, a camera trailer resting on a concrete pier for steadiness, and darkroom and living-quarter trucks. The two station are about 18 airline miles apart.

Super-Schmidts Arrive

Month after month, McCrosky and Philip Carroll, another young Harvard astronomer, ran the stations almost singlehanded, overcoming the many difficulties that were to be encountered in a brand new type of observatory isolated in the desert, including unwelcome visits by rattlesnakes. Their small aerial cameras could photograph only the brightest and rarest trails that are left by meteors at least as large as marbles, but they were pioneering. Harvard Observatory had established the stations so its observation system would be working smoothly well in advance of the completion of the first telescopes especially designed for meteor photography — the super-Schmidts.

As its name implies, the super-Schmidts is a great advance over the Schmidt telescope. Because of their speed (their ability to photograph stars effectively on relatively short exposures) and their width of sky coverage, Schmidt telescopes have become very popular with astronomers in the past 20 years. During the war the Schmidt optical system was used in the infrared snooper-scopes that enabled our soldiers to see in the dark.

It was also adopted to television. Dr. James G. Baker of Harvard University, who was also chief optical consultant to the scientific instrument firm of Perkin-Elmer Inc. had invented a new type of Schmidt television projector, so when Dr. Whipple asked him to design a telescope especially for meteors, Dr. Baker boldly redesigned this television optical system to meet the far more exacting demands of meteor photography.

Wonder Machine

A giant among telescopes in its breadth of vision, the super-Schmidt can photograph a sector of sky 10,000 times the area of the moon in less than 15 minutes. That amounts to one-tenth of the visible sky.

In contrast, the standard astronomical telescope photographs a field 50 times less broad (only about one degree in extent) in three hours or more for faint objects — while the 200-inch telescope at Mt. Palomar can photograph a sky area only one-twentieth of the moon. (This is no defect in the "Big Eye" but a necessary consequence of its specializing in ultra-long-distance work.)

The super-Schmidt Meteor Camera does not resemble either the ordinary camera or the ordinary telescope. The front of the instrument is a hollow hemispherical lens 18 inches across, the largest and most deeply curved hemispherical lens ever made. Behind it is a double correcting plate then a duplicate hemispherical lens facing inwards, and in the very back, a 23-inch concave spherical mirror.

The film is curved like a bowl and is held in place by a vacuum. The whole ponderous telescope weighs 5,000 pounds yet turns on its equatorial mount as smoothly as a watch hand. An electric drive system slowly turns the telescope on this mount, so that it can follow the motion of the stars as the earth rotates; in this way the star images remain points, instead of becoming lines on the film.

Late in May of this year the first super-Schmidt was finished and tested at Norwalk, Conn. The camera was then flown to New Mexico where it was installed and in operation at the Soledad Station by July. Its companion was installed in late summer.

Our Next Frontier

The super-Schmidt has fully lived up to the expectations of its designers for it photographs a large fraction of the "naked-eye meteors" down to the fourth magnitude and will catch meteors 40 times as often as the old cameras.

Even better, the image quality is excellent over an area of 40 degrees of sky. This is crucial, for distortion is the deadly enemy of wide-angle cameras.

The sharpness of the pictures is marvellous. As far as 27-1/2 degrees from the centre, the star images are only about one 1,000th of an inch across.

The shutter that breaks up the meteor trails into dashes, rotates at the rate of 30 times a second.

The usefulness of the Harvard Photographic Meteor Programme is steadily increasing. Before the war, meteors were a scientific mystery. Since then they have become very important to science and engineering. AS SCIENCE ADVANCES ON THE UPPER ATMOSPHERE OUR NEXT FRONTIER.

Meteors are an object lesson for science these days. Will they be a navigational hazard by 1970? Dr. Whipple has calculated that a space ship 12 feet in diameter with a quarter-inch skin would, on the average, cruise for 30 years between the earth and the moon before being penetrated by a meteor.

TO THE NAVIGATORS OF THE FUTURE, HOW TO AVOID COLLISIONS WITH METEORS WILL BE A VERY SERIOUS PROBLEM.

A Billion meteors strike the earth everyday. The atmosphere that protects us from this constant bombardment of tremendously fast projectiles, by burning them, also prevents our study of them. But, scientists athirst for conquest of new knowledge have devised instruments to probe the distant secrets of the Universe. This article by Benjamin Adelman reproduced from the Science Digest tells the story of one such wonder instrument, the super-Schmidt telescope and camera.

MONKEYING WITH THE MAKE-UP

Coco, the clown, has a very complicated make-up to apply but he has a very reliable assistant in Pepe, the baby chimpanzee, who like Coco is appearing in the Bertram Mills' Circus.

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